

TEXTILE BULLETIN

OL. 67

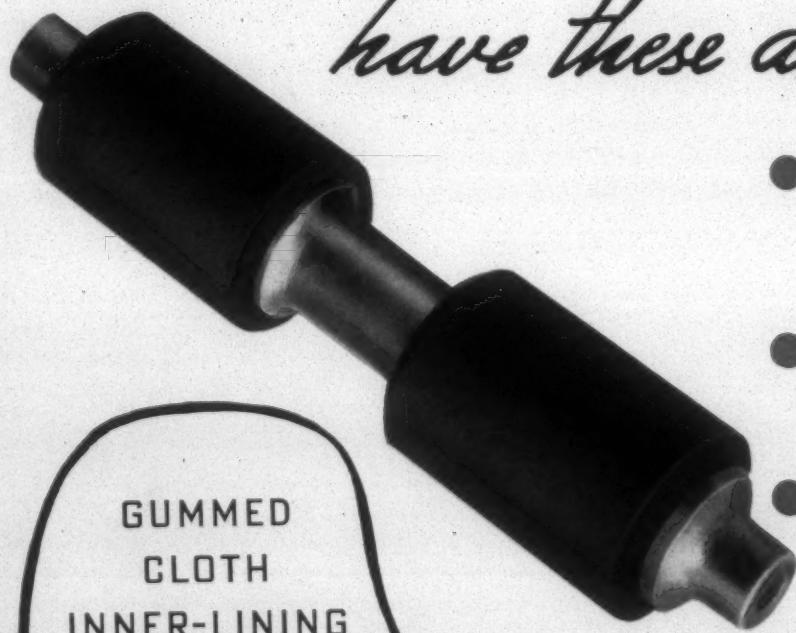
SEPTEMBER 1, 1944

NO. 1

L. U. N. C.
COMMERCIAL

SEP 9 1944

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- 1. STRENGTH — By reason of the gummed fabric seamless inner-lining which takes all strain of cork in both application and running.
- 2. ADHERENCE — Cork layer is welded to inner-lining which in turn adheres to the steel roll to prevent blistering — elongation.
- 3. APPLICATION — Easiest cot to apply by simple process of wetting the roll and easing cot into position, where gummed inner-lining freezes it to the roll.

Experience records of our customers is all we have to go by. The prime consideration in any cot is (1), drafting qualities (2), long life and (3), dependable uniformity.

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SLIP-NOT (*the belt with the caterpillar grip*) is the original belt of this type. There have been imitations but there is no substitute for a genuine **SLIP-NOT LEATHER BELT** for SPINNING, WEAVING or CARDING.

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SLIP-NOT BELTING CORPORATION

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Published Semi-Monthly by Clark Publishing Company, 218 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Subscription \$1.50 per year in advance. Entered as second-class mail matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897.

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TEXT



HERITAGE COTTON MILLS
CARMEL, C. C.

July 20, 1944

Ideal Machine Shop
Bessemer City, North Carolina

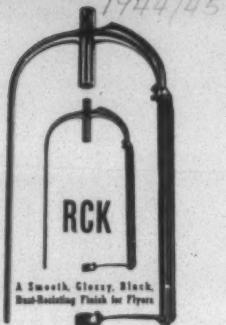
Gentlemen:

Mostly all of our flyers have been RCK-treated by you and up to the present time we have found the work most satisfactory and well worth the cost.

The earliest work you did for us about one year and a half ago is still in use at present almost as tight as the day it was done.

We recommend this treatment for flyers.

Very truly yours,
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Pres. & Treas.



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Heritage of
HOSIERY AND COTTON TARN
Since 1898

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July 6, 1944

Ideal Machine Shop
Bessemer City, North Carolina

Attention: Mr. A. W. Kinsella

Gentlemen:

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You can rest assured that when our Flyers are in need of additional repair, we will submit your firm.

Very truly yours,

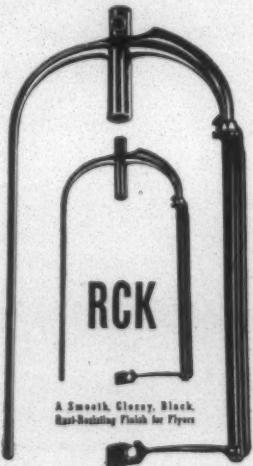
RICHMOND HOSIERY MILLS

James A. Lyle
Garrett Anderson, Jr.

Arrowhead

Caribou

Thunderbird



NEW YORK OFFICE
20 WEST 45TH

New Braunfels Textile Mills

New Braunfels, Texas

July 22, 1944

Ideal Machine Shop
Bessemer City, N. C.

Attention: Mr. A. W. Kinsella

Gentlemen:

We are as well satisfied with the job you did in repairing and treating our 7 x 30 and 5 x 34 Flyers that we are sending you one 11 x 30 Flyer for similar treatment.

Very truly yours,
NEW BRAUNFELS TEXTILE MILLS,
W. C. Baumann,
W. C. Baumann,
Dept.

808/10

In the above letters these three men voluntarily express themselves in hearty approval of the RCK Finish on Flyers. A list of scores of other enthusiastic mill men will be sent you on request.

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20th YEAR OF CONTINUOUS SERVICE TO THE TEXTILE MILLS

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WITH the war swinging into its tensest phase, now's the time to emphasize over and over again the *savings* feature of your Payroll Savings Plan. To press home to all your people the need of building up their savings—the need of building up their savings not only in wartime but also in the years directly after the war. To point out that a bond cashed before its full maturity is a bond killed before it has given its fullest service to its

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the value of continued, planned saving, is the soundest possible foundation for private enterprise of every sort.

We call these bonds War Bonds—and with their aid we will win this war at the earliest possible moment! But they're Peace Bonds, too—and, rightly used, they will win for their holders, and for all of us, a happy and prosperous place in the years of peace to come.

WAR BONDS to Have and to Hold.

The Treasury Department acknowledges with appreciation the publication of this message by

TEXTILE BULLETIN

★ **Let's All Back
the Attack...
with War Bonds!**

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under auspices of Treasury Department and War Advertising Council

DOUBLE STRENGTH gives them DOUBLE LIFE!

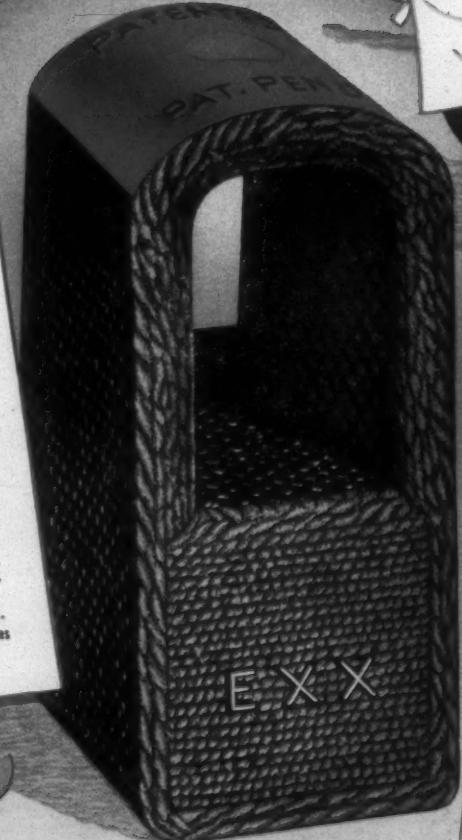
DAYTON DE LUXE LOOP PICKERS

It is a proven fact that Dayton DeLuxe Loop Pickers have approximately twice the life of ordinary pickers. They're moulded of special fabrics and more resilient rubber bonded together into one superstrong, smooth-operating unit. This exclusive construction together with their advanced design which embodies a flared bottom and rounded corners, assures big savings and far better all around performance.

It will pay you well to adopt these pickers as standard in your mill. Write for the full facts or see your nearest Dayton distributor.

THE DAYTON RUBBER MFG. CO.
Dayton 1, Ohio Waynesville, N.C.

Main Sales Office:
Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.
Maintain Victory Speeds—Conserve Your Tires



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Extra strong; better cushion; proper resilience; freedom from adjustment; lower cost; increased production.

Pickers by

Dayton
THE DAYTON RUBBER MFG. CO.
Rubber

The Mark of Technical Excellence in Synthetic Rubber

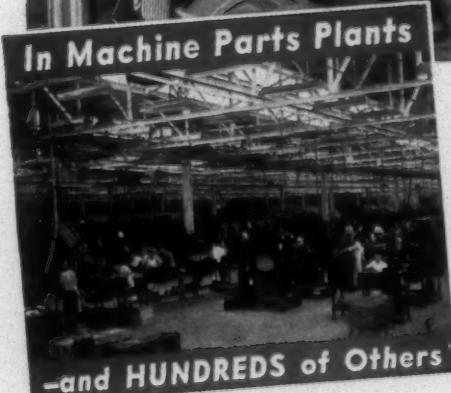
For MORE than
6 YEARS . . .



GATES *Synthetic Rubber* V-Belts



—Have Been **OUTWEARING**
Any **NATURAL RUBBER** Belts Ever Used!



—and HUNDREDS of Others

449

More than 6 years ago Gates began supplying American Industry with thousands upon thousands of V-Belts made entirely of synthetic rubber.

This was long before synthetic rubber came to be used merely as a substitute for natural rubber—in fact, Gates chose a very special synthetic rubber for the one reason that it is, in many important respects, greatly superior to natural rubber.

* There are, of course, many kinds of synthetic rubber. Gates uses each kind where it best meets some particular service need.

For example:—one special synthetic rubber which Gates uses extensively in making V-Belts has the ability to withstand oil and heat much better than natural rubber can. Where oil and heat conditions are especially severe, Gates special synthetic V-Belts are giving 3 times to 4 times the service life of any natural rubber V-Belts ever used.

This is the record not of a few belts over a limited period but of thousands upon thousands of Gates synthetic rubber V-Belts installed in hundreds of plants and factories during the past 6 years.

Today, as you know, all industry depends on belts made of synthetic rubber—and that is exactly why Gates' long head-start in fabricating belts of synthetic rubber is so important to you **NOW!**

By simply picking up your phone and calling the Gates Rubber Engineer, you can now have, in your own plant, the full benefits of Gates' greater knowledge and experience—a distinct advantage to you in longer belt life and in trouble-free operation.

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Like the psychological test given to inductees, this testing technique is applied to steel parts used in Army and Navy equipment, to locate stresses and measure their intensity. It's quite simple... simply brush flexible lacquer over the surface of the part to be tested, subject the stress-coated part to its normal operating load, then watch for a pattern of knife-edge wrinkles. Wherever they appear... there's the stress. And the density of their pattern indicates the *intensity* and direction of the stress. On the basis of these "lines of evidence", it is possible to make standard parts with the special strength needed to stand up under non-standard operating conditions.



This is one of many modern testing techniques regularly applied in C&K laboratories. And these same laboratories are one of your chief reliances for loom parts that will keep your weave-room overhead *down* to the lowest level... because C&K parts are not simply made to a pattern. They are made so they are metallurgically *right*, in relation to other parts on the loom.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works

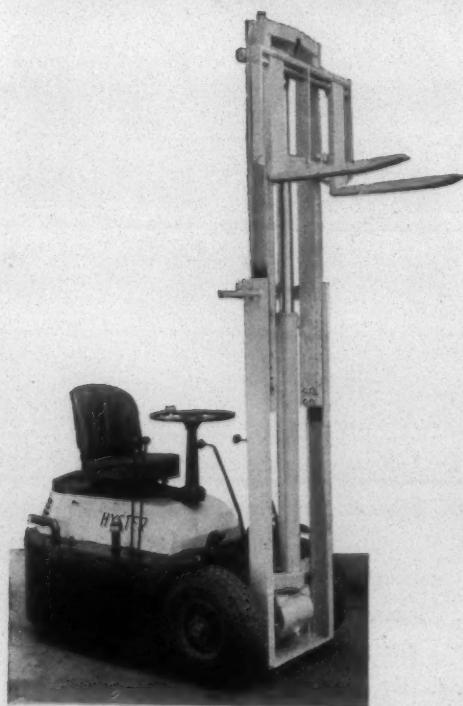
WORCESTER 1, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.
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SAVING TIME and handling costs in the Textile Industry
... with modern HYSTER
pneumatic tire Lift Trucks



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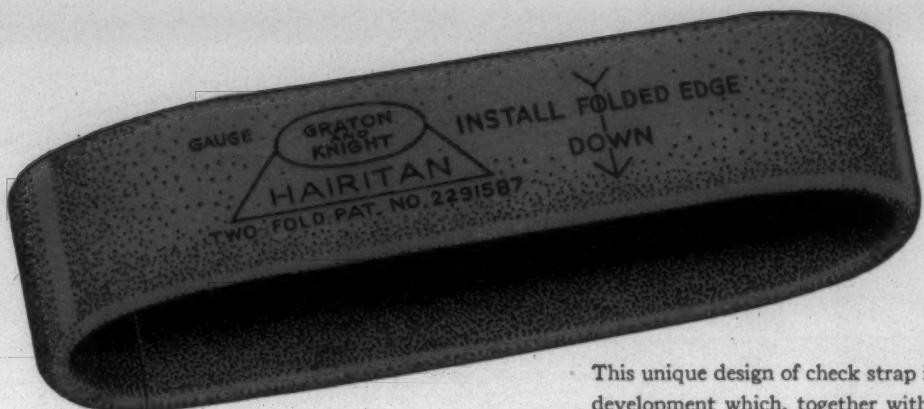
1888 North Adams Street
 PEORIA 1, ILLINOIS

SALES & SERVICE OFFICES—221 No. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill.; 90 West St., New York 6, N. Y.; 1022 Denrite Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 233 Ninth St., San Francisco 3, Calif.; Masonic Bldg., New Orleans 12, La.; 2724 First Ave., South, Seattle 4, Wash.; 2700 Santa Fe Avenue, Los Angeles 11, California.



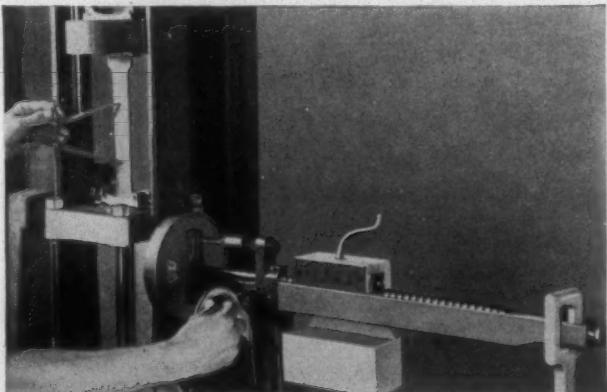
HYSTER 20 Lift Truck is 81" high, 36" wide, 71½" long (not including load arms). Powered with industrial four-cylinder air-cooled engine that develops 25 H. P. Its load capacity is 2000 lbs. Lift extends 108" to underside of load. Other HYSTER Lift Trucks are available in load capacities to 15,000 lbs.

Pioneer manufacturers of mobile materials handling machines . . . fork lift trucks, crane trucks and straddle trucks; all gasoline powered; all pneumatic tire mounted.

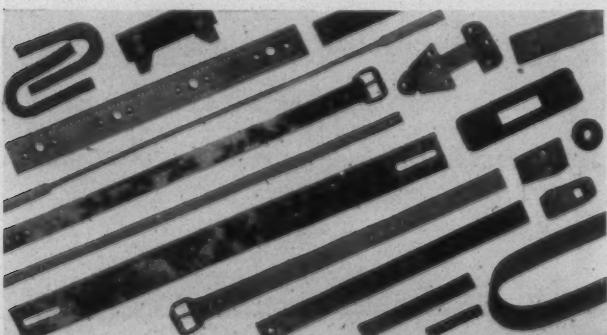


This unique design of check strap is a Graton & Knight development which, together with the superior service provided by "Hairitan" leather, has resulted in such performance records as: 8 months and better average life in a group of Southern mills, all running two shifts.

IF IT'S ORANGE...IT GIVES YOU LONGER LIFE



Orange color identifies the ORANGE LINE of loom leathers made from exclusive "Hairitan" leather — acknowledged the equal of any "European-type" hair-on tannage. "Hairitan" check straps average 6500 lbs. tensile strength on the Olsen Machine shown above... weigh less (giving more to the pound)... have extremely little permanent stretch... and have a resiliency especially developed for the particular service.



All these ORANGE LINE loom leathers have this important advantage — they are tanned *and* finished under one roof, under one control of quality. Moreover, since Graton & Knight makes many industrial leather products, it can select hides according to strict, individual specifications. Each finished product is the result of manufacturing steps all controlled by these specifications.

THE ORANGE LINE

One Quality Control from Hide to Loom

PICKMASTER PICKERS with the famous "Life Saver" hole... BLOCK PICKERS extra-resilient, cemented under pressure... "TWO-FOLD" CHECK STRAPS straight or endless... JACK & FLAT HARNESS STRAPS for heavy duty work... ROUND HARNESS & DOBBY STRAPS center-stock "Hairitan"... LUG STRAPS 4 or 5 ply, folded, stitched; 2 or 3 ply, cemented... LUG HOLD-UP STRAPS... BUMPER OR SPINDLE STRAPS 1 or 2 ply.

All "Hairitan" products are identified by orange color on the flesh side.

Graton & Knight also manufacture oak-tanned pickers, lug straps, bunters, box plate and binder leathers... "Research" rub roll aprons... G & K condenser tapes... G & K comber and gill box aprons... "Research" leather belting.

Make sure you are getting the best results from every one of your leather loom products. Send for valuable catalog on G&K leather products for textile mill uses. Also ask to receive, regularly, informative literature on loom leathers. Address 328 Franklin Street, Graton & Knight Company, Worcester 4, Mass.



ORANGE LINE LOOM LEATHERS

Supplied by the leading distributors to the textile industry... look under Graton & Knight in "Belting" section of Classified Telephone Directory or THOMAS' REGISTER. See complete catalog in TEXTILE WORLD YEAR BOOK.



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Paul Brown

"The tide has turned and free men of the
world are marching together to victory."

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION

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HERE'S how to make your hosiery
line the smoothest in the world!
Give it the ARKO finishing touch . . .
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resistant, water-repellent and spot-
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Ask for one of our technical experts to demon-
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"Private Enterprise"

By LUTHER H. HODGES

Vice-President, Manufacturing Division, Marshall Field & Company
Price Executive, Primary Products Branch, Office of Price Administration

WE hear so much of "private enterprise" today that we are liable to get weary of the term. The same applies to the term "post-war planning." We hear it on every hand and many of us have gotten to the point where we shrug our shoulders when reference is made to post-war planning.

However, we would be short-sighted if we failed to discuss and to get a better appreciation of each of these important matters which mean so much to us in America.

I recently had the opportunity to make a talk to a group of young college men and women, and most of what I had to say referred to private enterprise. At the beginning I said to these young people that they might like to get a point of view of a business man in a troubled world and what he sees ahead for young people—in problems and opportunities.

I indicated to them that I was an optimist on the future rather than a pessimist. I told them that the present conditions in the world came about through selfishness, over-weaning ambition and arrogance—all personal traits. I said that nations became infected and affected through leaders elected or self-appointed. They were told that we have the necessity for developing a national understanding in this country between our sections and our races; a world understanding and a tolerance which allows all sides to be presented.

However, an appeal was made to these young Americans to preserve that which has made us great; namely, private enterprise. We defined private enterprise as the exercise of individual initiative that ventures and wins. This does not mean unbridled and uncontrolled industrialism but industry and business with a social consciousness.

We must make and keep our government a government of laws and not of men—and see that we as

individuals have liberty and opportunity within those laws. We must keep America clean and vigorous. We must build and keep within our country an integrity and a moral courage that coupled with a world understanding will give us world leadership which we will make effective.

We then raised the question with the young people where they might fit into this picture. We said to them—"You are the picture." The appeal was made to them not to depend on a government either at the state capitol or the national capitol to save them, to feed them, to clothe them, and to give them jobs. On the other hand, we advised them to take an interest in politics; make themselves heard; discuss events, and be real citizens.

I would like very much to make the same appeal to business men generally, and especially to our textile leaders. If we don't take an active personal interest in public affairs then the professional politicians will continue to run the show.

Most of us are prone to be caustic and critical as to how the government is operated and how the various war agencies are run, but we are not too much inclined to make a personal sacrifice to do anything about it or arouse our neighbors.

Our own textile industry has been the target for criticism on the part of social reformers and government agencies generally. This should not be. We should receive their criticisms and investigate, and corrections should be made. If the criticisms are not just we should then fight for our rights, but we should let the public know how we feel. Our good industry has made too great a contribution to society and to the world during this war period to be made the butt of any unjust criticism. Let all of us take interest in public affairs and let's put greater emphasis on public relations for our industry.

THIS IMPROVED SYNTHETIC COT



NO OTHER SYNTHETIC COT
OFFERS ALL THESE ADVANTAGES

1. **LONG SERVICE**—Accotex Cots are tough. And they can be re-buffed 3 or 4 times.
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6. **SOLVENT RESISTANCE**—Accotex Cots are not affected by oil, water, dyes, or textile solvents.
7. **SEAMLESS CONSTRUCTION**—Accotex Cots have no seams—can't break open in service.
8. **QUICK ASSEMBLY**—Accotex Cots are ready glued.

DRAFTS BETTER

... because it resists slicking,
retains its grip longer

ARMSTRONG'S new Accotex Cots, made of cork-and-synthetic-rubber composition, are highly resistant to "slicking up" and thus retain their grip longer than any "straight" synthetic cot. It's the cork content that gives Accotex Cots this exclusive advantage, which means better drafting and reduced "eyebrowning." Other important advantages of Accotex are listed at the left.

Proof that Armstrong's new Accotex Cots help increase poundage and produce higher quality yarn has been established during the past two years in hundreds of mills where these improved roll coverings are already serving more than 2,000,000 spindles.

You can get the new Accotex Cots now. Your Armstrong representative will be glad to give you samples, prices, and complete information. Or write direct to Armstrong Cork Co., Textile Products Department, 8209 Arch Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.



ARMSTRONG'S ACCOTEX COTS

CORK COTS • ACCOTEX APRONS



Thoughts On A New World

By W. M. McLAURINE — Part Three

OUR personal interests determine our thinking to a large degree. Most of our thinking is extremely self-centered and we naturally interpret policies and plans according to their influence upon us and our business.

The economic policies of this nation, regardless of our desire or belief, have already been upset and lifted out of their usual routine. The upset is not complete, nor has it finally indicated its influences. It cannot do so yet.

It is impossible to discuss domestic policies entirely apart from our foreign policies. Ultimately and surely they are related and inseparable. The discussions of these subjects and the planks finally adopted by the two major political parties recently indicate the confused differences that now obtain. These differences are caused by the environmental and, to a large degree, local thinking of our own people. Because of these facts, we have no definite foreign policy on which to base our further consideration of the subject.

While it is true that the heads of the four big powers have conferred on several occasions, most people think that these conferences have considered largely military strategy and whatever political subjects that may have been necessary for expediting the speedy and successful culmination of the war.

Every one of the powers, at some time, has made statements of policy and procedures, which, if taken seriously and uncompromisingly, will make it extremely difficult to effect harmony on economic ideas at the peace table. Not only have these statements been made but we know well that the political policies and innate philosophies of every nation are fundamentally different in their economic conceptions.

Entangling Alliances

There are many entangling alliances in Europe and in the Pacific area that can combine into new and sudden political pressures and demands. These are extraneous situations apart from our own nation. When we add to all of this, such philosophies as the Atlantic Charter, the commitments of Lend-Lease and the inferred conception of many nations relative to social and economic rehabilitation, we can only feebly comprehend the ponderous problems to be presented at the peace conference.

We have already indicated a certain divisiveness in our own political nation which will finally solidify in some form in our Congressional decisions. Practically all of these discussions will revolve around the hub of economics and

self-interest, modified and intensified by national pride and group advantages desired. This nation has no House of Lords of trained diplomats to handle its problems, it has no dictator; ultimately the decision comes back to the Senate which, though limited in experience, represents the electorate. The handling of post-war economic problems on an international basis will be so difficult that they cannot be entirely or permanently solved. The best that can be anticipated is an amelioration of the strain of economic relationships and a means for further adjustments.

To illustrate what is meant, we quote a few ideas from a story in the *Saturday Evening Post* by William Benton, vice-president of the University of Chicago, entitled, "How Shall We Trade With Britain?" He thinks that "the entire non-Axis world will watch, anxiously and hopefully, for the pattern of relations, economic and political, which will emerge between the United States and England." These patterns will be influential and largely determinating in other relationships of like nature in dealing with other nations.

Bones of Contention

Mr. Benton has identified, on a recent trip to England, five focal points of greatest potential post-war economic conflict: (1) Tariffs and other trade barriers; (2) Monetary stabilization; (3) Shipping policy; (4) International aviation; and (5) Cartels, in which are included government subsidized corporations operating in international trade.

A listing of these possible points of economic conflict readily and easily brings to mind current magazine and press articles discussing all of these subjects. The Bretton Woods Conference, composed of representatives of a group of nations endeavoring to set up a stabilization fund and an international bank, indicates who the powerful interests are and what some of the motivating philosophies have behind them. It is hardly necessary to go into further discussions of these subjects since the press frequently carries some partisan discussions or reference to them.

These differences arise because of the fact that in all nations economic problems are vastly different, governments are different, hence different solutions are necessary. In England the government is ruled largely by the economic and employer groups and they believe in safeguarding capital. In America, at the present time, the government seems to have a whip out for business as it in turn calls for a free capitalistic enterprise system where risk and venture will

have a place and an opportunity for progress. There are other psychological factors entering the picture which are evident and need no statement.

This statement deals only with England, our next of kin. We shall not refer to Russia or China or other areas where during this war we have had friendly and co-operative arrangements.

We could spend much time over our South American neighbors who will demand certain privileges and rights, if we are to keep a solid Western Hemisphere always ready and willing to work in an American ideal of peace and security.

Perhaps my story so far has not been sufficiently suggestive, perhaps it has been a too much involved problem for the writer to attempt to discuss. The purport, however, has been to try to lift the local thinking of our people into a higher and broader sphere so that they may see certain possibilities and necessities which may influence them directly or indirectly.

There have been causes for this conflict and war will not settle them. Force does not settle anything permanently. The causes must be cured if we do not want a hasty recurrence of war. War is expensive and forces upon nations the necessity and expense of conducting it. Peace is expensive but too often the compulsion to pay the price necessary for peace is lacking, hence it is not paid.

There have been volumes written about the causes of this war and World War I. Many solutions have been suggested which may be sane or insane. Surely this world has progressed in intelligence and wisdom until it is able to properly diagnose the causes and prescribe cures or progressive remedies. Of this fact, there can be little doubt, but when the cures or remedies are outlined they seem too expensive to enact. The knowledge of what to do is present, the "will to act" is absent.

Imperialism, exploitation, national glamor, political and economic blindness, economic determinism, mercantilism and many other philosophies which have been lacking in some of the human and spiritual factors, have directed nations and groups too long. As we have said so often, these evils have crept into life not so much because of evil intent as from ignorance or an unwillingness to eradicate them.

In this new world, many of those evils are now evident and must be eradicated. Their eradication will cause economic dislocations and, on the part of many, a terrific cost, accompanied by economic fear. Some nations and some

The accompanying article makes up the third installment in Mr. McLaurine's very timely series, "Thoughts on a New World." In the two previous articles the secretary and treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association dealt with the "Human Side" of industry after the war. The current installment takes up "Thoughts on Economics," this to be followed in later issues with considerations of political thinking and business principles of the "New World." At the conclusion of this first publication, the five articles will be made available in booklet form.

groups may be unwilling to pay the price and make the adjustments. Peace will be determined, in quantity and quality and length of time, by the handling of these evils. They will cost some nations and some people much, but the price of peace is never too great to pay.

In making these statements, we do not wish to convey the idea that peace at any price is cheap, or that any kind of peace is desired. The peace desired must be a just peace, based on the highest ethical principles available and applicable to the problems needing attention.

The cotton textile industry and the cotton farmer are going to have some hard problems to solve in the post-war world. The problems will extend into the international markets and reflect their influences in the domestic markets. This will likely be true with many industries. There will also be trade relations in other nations influencing us. We must approach their solution with a world mind of fairness, realizing that causes of unrest must be cured by a reasonable and unselfish application of international ethics.

This idea is an ideal and as such, it cannot be attained, because we cannot expect a Utopian world. It may not be possible to cure the ills at once—it will not be. The start and the intent are more important than the immediate destination. This nation and this people must go as far as the rest of the nations make it politically and economically expedient to travel. All nations must have a definite policy toward definite and pressing problems insofar as it is possible, and a progressive policy tending to solutions of the now impossible and/or indeterminate problems.

Considering Trade Barriers

The question of trade barriers—at present modified by trade agreements—is an example of one of those policies requiring constant adjustments. Until the irritating barriers of international trade, insofar as this policy is concerned, have been removed from the causes of economic depression or isolation, they will remain as a cause for war. There are so many problems of this nature that demand extreme judicial action—I did not say diplomatic consideration—diplomacy is not always judicial and ethical.

So far, we have carried our discussion into a field about which I have but little knowledge, since I am not an economist. My friends say that I am a dreamer and a philosopher in my simple discussions. Perhaps I have discussed the subject emotionally rather than economically. Economics like science, however, needs spirit to guide it. Perhaps the spirit, I am trying to portray, will or can combine itself with the average business man's knowledge or economics and thereby secure a more reasonable application of the laws of economics than would exist otherwise.

Now, in order to have an attempted balanced discussion, we should look at the New World from a little closer point of view—that which we see domestically and on our own doorstep.

To introduce this, I shall use some statements that I have used in other articles, in discussing subjects similar to this.

One function of American business is to serve society either by manufacturing or producing commodities necessary and conducive to the welfare of society, or to render service of such nature. By society is meant the community, state, nation or nations.

Another function of American business is to earn a reasonable and legitimate profit—(Continued on Page 40)

An Important Post-War Message

to Producers of Cotton Knitting Yarns

Our business, while comparatively new, is quite substantial and shows a steady, healthy expansion.

We operate our own knitting plants, and have factories located in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey.

We are desirous of establishing contacts now for post-war business with responsible producers of finer count cotton knitting yarns.

We will be a very satisfactory and substantial consumer of yarns, and our financial standing is of the very highest.

We invite Correspondence or Personal Contacts.

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Processing Wool with Cotton Machinery

By W. TABOR ROBINSON

THE increased demand of the Army, Navy and Lend-Lease along with that of civilian wholesale and retail trade houses for materials made from wool fibers has presented the textile industry with a rather difficult problem. In order to meet the heavy demand for these materials a number of mills are including woolen stocks in their operations. The problem arising from the situation is that these mills, which have heretofore processed cotton materials only, must now depend upon their present equipment for production. That the problem is not one of simple solution is a fact of mutual agreement among textile men.

Plants that are processing woolen materials on cotton machinery with apparent success have solved, with partially satisfactory results at least, a majority of the technical problems with which they were confronted in the course of changing. These solutions may have been costly in many instances, as is commonly the result of attempting to solve such problems by experimental methods. It is obvious, however, that to these plants the cost has been or will be repaid eventually.

Mills that are working satisfactorily with woolen stocks have discovered that there are no unimportant phases of processing 100 per cent wool fibers, or blended fibers of wool and cotton or wool and rayon. It is the careful consideration of the seemingly insignificant details of operations that often prevents costly troubles, or results in the elimination of such troubles. The operative who realizes that the successful execution of one phase of operation favorably affects subsequent steps of processing woolen materials is usually inclined to accomplish with care the phase of operation for which he is responsible.

Wool is considerably affected by moisture and heat. Because of this fact it is advisable to open the raw materials that are to be processed and allow them to remain in the opening room for ten to 12 hours before being used. This pre-run treatment of the wool allows it to regain lost moisture, or to become more normal in moisture content. The same relative humidity and temperature as those kept for operation should be maintained during the period that the

Some very valuable information relative to the running of wool on cotton processing machinery is included in Mr. Robinson's article. His material was prepared following considerable research. The author has asked that credit for valuable assistance be given to Arthur Noles, overseer of carding at Rhyne-Houser Mfg. Co., and C. F. Robinson, overseer of carding at Howell Mfg. Co., the latter the writer's father.

wool remains opened and unused. It is commonly agreed that in the opening room, picker room and card room a relative humidity of approximately 60 per cent and a temperature of 85° F. should be maintained.

The pickers should be adjusted so that as much foreign matter as possible, left by prior-to-the-mill cleaning, be removed. Care should be exercised to produce laps from the pickers that are uniform in thickness. Such laps feed into the card evenly and smoothly. The lap should be light enough in weight that it will not be hard to handle by the operatives. Much damage might be done the lap by rough handling in its conveyance from picker to card. Too, laps that are not too heavy will release easily to the card.

Preventing Split Laps

It is not uncommon for the lap to show a tendency to split before passing into the lickerin of the card. In some cases this trouble has been helped by the use of a smooth metal flap device which is placed on the lap before it enters the lickerin. Such a device, if used, should be perfectly smooth and its weight should be light enough that it would not repel in any way the drag-in tendency of the lickerin. Such a device, when used, can be secured to the sides of the card frame.

Another, and the most commonly used method of preventing a split lap is the use of roving. The roving is used while the lap is being made on the picker machine. Five or six strands of roving tied around the lap, at the point where a split seems imminent, will usually hold the lap together firmly.

The lickerin is an extremely important part of the card. Importance is given it by the fact that in the process of conveying the fibers from the feed roll to the card cylinder it is used, with the mote knives, to clean the fibers of foreign matter not removed in the pickers. The mote knives may be adjusted to increase or decrease the amount of waste to be taken from the stock.

It is hardly possible to over-emphasize the importance of keeping the lickerin wires in the best possible condition. Since the lickerin is encased it is natural and reasonable that its care should be neglected to some extent. Often it is not inspected for bent and dull wires until some trouble develops which compels investigation. It is wise to remove the casing and inspect the lickerin at regular and not too widely spaced intervals. Every possible precaution should be used to insure perfect cylindrical operation of the lickerin. Worn shafts, or worn bearings, will easily cause uneven and irregular operation.

Ordinarily card settings for wool stock are different from those used for cotton. Experimentation can determine what changes might be necessary in changing from wool to cotton. Grade, length, condition and types of raw materials



*Little drops
of water...*

**HOW SURFAX W. O. HELPS ABSORB THEM
—AND FAST!**

There's no magic about the above photograph. One-half the cloth was treated with Surfax W. O., the other half not treated. Then drops of spigot water were placed on each side, with the above result.

This ability to absorb water quickly means much in the sanforizing process. Fabric treated with Surfax W. O., then dried, will wet back faster when run through the sanforizing machine. That speeds up production—more yards per minute carefully pre-shrunk—which is the reason why so many leading sanforizers employ Surfax W. O.

An oil-type surface-active chemical, Surfax W. O. possesses unusual wetting out, wetting back and softening properties. It has fast wetting speed at low concentrations and at elevated temperatures.

In almost all wet processing operations, including sanforizing, you can use Surfax W. O. to excellent advantage. Why not ask the Houghton Man to prove it?

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SURFAX W. O.
FOR FASTER WETTING BACK

to be processed are the factors that will determine the settings.

The count of card clothing to be used should be determined by the kind of yarn to be made. For the coarser yarns fewer wire points per square foot are required than for the finer yarns. The clothing wires should be kept in the best possible condition by grinding as often as necessary. For some grades and lengths of wool grinding should be done as often as every 18 days. The grade and condition of the wool being processed, and the condition of the machine, should determine the necessity of grinding this often or at more widely spaced intervals.

Some mills have found that the substitution of a solid cylinder screen for the bar or hole type screen used for cotton is helpful in carding wool. The stock passes over the solid screen with less interference and less ruffling than would result with the other type screen. Too, the use of the solid screen affects favorably the problem of unnecessary and excessive waste.

Where heavy carding of wool fibers is done a fancy roll might be used to advantage on the card. The fancy roll keeps the fibers from becoming too deeply imbedded and packed in the cylinder clothing. The surface speed of the fancy roll is greater than that of the cylinder and for this reason it raises the fibers sufficiently on the cylinder to allow them to be easily removed by the doffer. The fancy roll lessens the likelihood of nepping the fibers in process. It also makes stripping of the cylinder necessary far less often.

It is possible to weaken the sliver by allowing cans at the cards to become too full before doffing. Over filling the cans results often in over-stretch of the sliver because of the extra pull exerted on the sliver as it is packed by the revolving can.

The fibers of the stock being processed by the card can be weakened by over-stretch which can occur between the

doffer comb and the calender rolls. There should be as little tension as possible at this point. Tension here can be relieved by slightly lowering the doffer comb. This allows a slight sway in the material before it enters the calender rolls. The fact that any weakening of the fibers greatly affects the strength of the sliver makes it imperative that irregularities causing such should be remedied as soon as possible after being noticed.

The trumpet by which the stock is condensed into a sliver can be another cause of weakening the fibers of the material. The trumpet hole should not be too small to allow free passage of the stock.

A smaller and more compact sliver from the card will commonly result from the use of a spring attachment on the front rolls of the card. This attachment presses the top roll downward, making a smaller sliver. This device will not function satisfactorily in all instances; but often, if it can be used successfully, the trumpet hole can be made smaller. The smaller sliver from the card favorably affects the subsequent process of drawing by insuring that the sliver passes more easily through the spoons on the drawing machine.

Static is the cause of a great deal of trouble in processing wool. A correct relative humidity and right temperature maintained without excessive variation help considerably in lessening static caused troubles. Changes in weather, even anticipated changes, should be noticed so that any adjustments necessary in humidity and temperature might be made before too great variances have resulted. It is obvious that under certain weather conditions the ventilation of the rooms in which the stock is either being stored or processed should be controlled as much as possible to prevent excessive changes in humidity and temperature.

It is often possible to decrease the effects of static by grounding the card. This can—(Continued on Page 46)

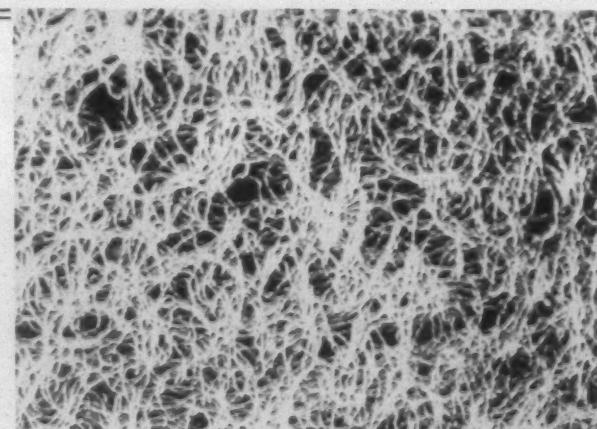
“V-DAY” IN TEXTILES By A. W. RICKS

AT last, “V-Day” has almost arrived in textiles as well as on the continent of Europe.

For generations the textile field has been held in by old ideas which were based on little more than guesswork, and if anyone can furnish a suitable explanation as to why some of these ideas were accepted without first being tested it would be appreciated by many of us.

One of the old fallacies, origin unknown, is the wild idea that the cotton card parallels the fibers in process. The strange thing is that quite a number of men, who are *supposed* to know something about cotton processing, persist in clinging to this and many other such far-fetched thoughts.

“V-Day” in textiles, as mentioned previously, represents the victory in our industry by the scientific research groups which intend to probe into every single phase of textile manufacturing. As a result, the textile industry will emerge as a scientific factor with fundamental ideas which will be tested and proven as facts instead of mere products of imaginative minds.



An average web as delivered from cotton card magnified 14 times by photomicrograph.

The accompanying photomicrograph is that of an average web as delivered from a cotton card. This graph, which magnifies the fibers 14 times, speaks for itself. Thus few words are needed in order to prove that the fibers are anything but parallel. Let us change our description of carding then, and say that one of the duties of the cotton card is the *separation* of the fibers in preparation for the paralleling which is begun in the next process.



Fabric Courtesy International Looms, Inc. Yarns Courtesy Franklin Process Co.

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GILLEATHER definitely stops bad spinning. That may sound like a big order but here's what we mean. Leather substitutes, no matter how you rebuff them, will soon go back to spinning bad yarn. Rolls covered with GILLEATHER spin good yarn right up to the last and when they're through they're through. No second life, no troubles and, most important, *no bad yarn*. GILL LEATHER COMPANY, Salem, Mass.

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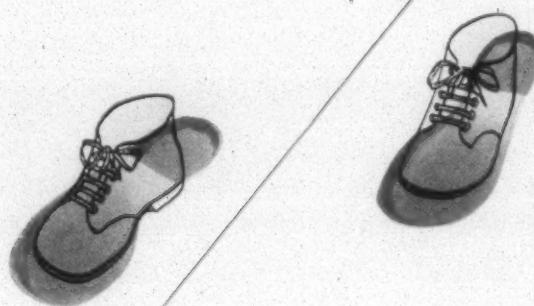
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Building Morale In the Textile Industry

THE Fourth Service Command, at the request of the War Department, is co-operating with the War Production Board in conducting a program designed to alleviate the critical shortage of textiles, estimated at two billion yards by the end of the year at the present rate of production. A comprehensive program has been worked out for the purpose of improving morale of textile workers and for the purpose of impressing on the minds of people who live in textile producing communities the importance of their products to the war effort. The programs are designed to not only impress on people the seriousness of the situation but also to outline a plan of action whereby the manpower shortage now existent in the textile industry can be overcome.

Fort Bragg and other Army camps in the South are staging a series of rallies in towns where textiles are produced. This phase of the program is following about the same

pattern at all towns where rallies are being staged. Typical format of a demonstration includes a speaker, either an officer or enlisted combat veteran; showing of an incentive film; exhibit of material utilizing products of plants involved; a short program of band music, and several brief variety numbers by talented military personnel. Although the program may appear to have "light spots," the objective



A life raft is exhibited by Lieut. James C. Eure at the rally for textile workers held recently at Laurinburg, N. C. (This and other photographs on this page by Army Signal Corps.)



The 199th AGF Band, Field Artillery Replacement Training Center, Fort Bragg, N. C., is shown playing for the textile rally held at Erwin, N. C., last month for employees of Erwin Cotton Mills Co.



Shown here is part of the audience at the textile workers rally held at Fayetteville, N. C., last month.



Women's Army Corps clothing is shown to women workers of Waverly Cotton Mill at Laurinburg.

throughout is to stimulate employee action toward increased production.

Fort Bragg has met with excellent co-operation from the management of the various mills involved. Attendance at the rallies has been good. Incidentally, the program also has been used as a means to acquaint military personnel with the job the textile industry is doing in the war effort.

In connection with the WPB's morale-building program, the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., has produced four films depicting the war role of textiles. Each movie short has a running time of four minutes.—(Continued on Page 34)

Technical Aspects of New Textile Processes Announced by Monsanto

TECHNICAL considerations associated with three newly-developed textile treating processes, which grew out of research to improve GI fabrics and which are seemingly destined to have a profound effect on the post-war textile industry, have been made public by Monsanto Chemical Co. of St. Louis, Mo.

Compounds credited with the ability to remove the shine from serge suits and make fabrics longer-lived are identified as the "Sytons" by Monsanto. It is also announced that a unique and revolutionary process to make woolens shrink-proof, wrinkle-resistant and more durable will be known as "Reslooming." A third new Monsanto process is described as imparting water-repellent qualities to cotton, rayon and wool. As with the Sytons and Reslooming, the company states, this process does not alter or impair the original and desirable qualities of the basic fibers.

Monsanto says that the chemical treatments, when applied in proper formulations, leave the appearance and feel of the textiles either unchanged or benefited; that Reslooming of wool, for illustration, permits retention of the natural resilience, softness, warmth and excellent wearing



Only minor changes in present production methods will be needed to Resloom fabrics. After being knitted or woven, tomorrow's textiles will be passed through a water solution of a special melamine compound, as in laboratory padder above, and then cured several minutes at 270° F.

ter and otherwise serve the armed forces. They are at present limited to military applications and are not likely to be made available to the public until victory, plus such time as is needed to restore domestic production."

Syton treatment is accomplished through immersion, spraying or sponging—either at the mills or in the home—with what is identified technically as a fine colloidal dispersion of polymerized silica or quartz. In other words, individual fibers are coated with highly purified submicroscopic quartz dispersed in water. These submicroscopic fibrils of quartz, with a diameter of less than 1/400,000th of an inch, form a hard and translucent film over the individual fibers, improving natural sheen, giving them added strength, precluding shine and making them less likely to slip away from their companion fibers.

Deposits of less than one per cent have reduced slippage on a wide range of fabrics by more than 50 per cent, as shown by the standard A.S.T.M.—(Continued on Page 35)



Two swatches of woolen fabric, once of identical size, are studied by Dr. Donald H. Powers, director of textile research and development for Monsanto Chemical Co., in his laboratory at Everett, Mass. The larger one, having been Resloomed, shrank not at all; its untreated companion lost about half of its original width and one-third of its original length.

qualities which make wool one of nature's finest textile fibers. The company, moreover, emphasizes its belief that the processes will substantially decrease consumer costs in their relationship to product values, while at the same time giving added strength to such basic industries as wool and cotton without creating widespread economic dislocations.

"It is also emphasized," the company said in a statement, "that these developments had their origin in research directed toward improvement of textiles which clothe, shelter



Application of Resloom to wool blankets is strikingly illustrated here. The boss of the household has included in the Monday wash two blankets, identical save for the fact that one was Resloomed. Results of her error—and his misfortune—are all too apparent.

Do You Know?

Many have heard the trade name —

Ste-Hed-Co Products — but few realize the significance behind it other than that it was derived from the Steel Heddle Company's name

Ste-Hed-Co Products

You now realize the full significance and agree that when you purchase Ste-Hed-Co Products you are obtaining a combination of proven and indisputable features of merit, established by almost a half century of faithful and diligent service and cooperation with the textile industry.

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MILL NEWS

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Forty-five houses, owned by Asheville Cotton Mills Corp., and rented the past several years to employees, have been sold to them under a special arrangement, company officials have disclosed. Most houses are to be paid for in six years and nine months.

POULAN, GA.—Poulan Cotton Mills has been sold to W. F. McCanless of Salisbury, N. C., who will replace the cloth looms and manufacture yarns. Mr. McCanless, owner and operator of several mills in North Carolina, is in charge of the mill. F. M. Kimble, who has been general manager of the plant for several years, will continue as such. S. W. Patterson will remain as superintendent.

ALBERTVILLE, ALA.—Saratoga Victory Mills, Inc., with plants at Albertville and Guntersville, Ala., is reported to have been sold to the large converting house, M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., at New York. The two mills have a total of 32,000 spindles and some 1,070 looms producing carded and combed twills, sateens, broadcloths, lawns, poplins and pongeens. This would mark the first venture of the Lowen-

stein organization into gray goods manufacture and place the large concern in a vertical set-up. The company operates its own finishing plant, Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing and Finishing Co.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—Whitener Spinning Mills, Inc., has been purchased by M. D. Haney of Spindale, N. C., and associates, and reorganized as Lincoln Yarn Co. The plant operated 1,296 spindles on coarse yarns and 204 speeder spindles on roving yarns.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Southern Asbestos Co. has installed \$130,000 worth of new equipment through arrangements made with the Defense Plant Corp.

SOUTH BOSTON, VA.—A 250-loom addition to the South Boston plant of Carter Fabrics Corp. will be made immediately after the war, according to an announcement by W. J. Carter, president. The plant already operated 500 looms on rayon fabrics. J. E. Sirrine & Co. of Greenville, S. C., is now drawing up plans for the addition.

Fall Meetings of S.T.A. Divisions are Scheduled

MEETINGS of two Southern Textile Association divisions are scheduled in the near future, the Gaston County division at Gastonia, N. C., Sept. 15, and the South Carolina division at Spartanburg Sept. 16.

The Gaston County group will meet at 7:30 p. m. in the Headquarters Building of the Boy Scouts of America, according to an announcement by H. Gilmer Winget, chairman. Roy A. Palmer of Duke Power Co. will speak on post-war industrial lighting and electrical appliances, supplementing his address with a number of practical demonstrations. Another speaker will be Tilden W. Bridges, superintendent of the North Carolina Vocational Textile School, who will explain the organization and purposes of the Belmont institution. Max A. Parrish, personnel director for Firestone Cotton Mills at Gastonia, will present one of his company's motion pictures which promotes the part textiles play in the war effort.

Carders and spinners in South Carolina will meet at 9:30 a. m. in the ballroom of the Cleveland Hotel at Spartanburg. In addition to a number of questions scheduled for discussion by those present, R. M. Jones, chief engineer for Saco-Lowell Shops, and R. J. McConnell, vice-president of Whitin Machine Works, will speak on "Improvements That Have Been Made and Expected Developments in Carding and Spinning Machinery." Also, American Viscose Corp. has been requested to have a representative on hand to discuss "Blending and Processing Rayon." John M.

Caughman, superintendent of Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, will be acting chairman of the meeting.

Questions to be discussed at Spartanburg are as follows: (1) Do you use the system of spinner and clean-up hands? If so, how do you go about arriving at the division of work? (2) At what speed do you operate your doffer-comb and on what basis do you arrive at this speed? With a lowering of speed, what temperature drop do you get, if any? (3) What has been your experience with perforated screens on cards? (4) How do you determine proper snick plate settings for various numbers? (5) Has anyone tried exhausting the air from pickers into mote-box under each beater, then doing away with dust house or filters? If so, what effect did you have on lap, cards and spinning? (6) Is it preferable to run ring rail up fast or down fast on combination wind to prevent sluffing at spoolers?

Other meetings of various S. T. A. sections have been scheduled this fall by association officials. They are Northern North Carolina-Virginia division at Spray, N. C., Sept. 30; Master Mechanics division at Charlotte Oct. 25; Eastern Carolina division at Durham, N. C., Nov. 4; and Piedmont division at Belmont Nov. 18. This year's general convention of the S. T. A. will take place at Charlotte Oct. 7.

Following their usual custom, officials of the various divisions have issued invitations to attend the meetings listed above to all textile operating executives, whether members of the association or not.

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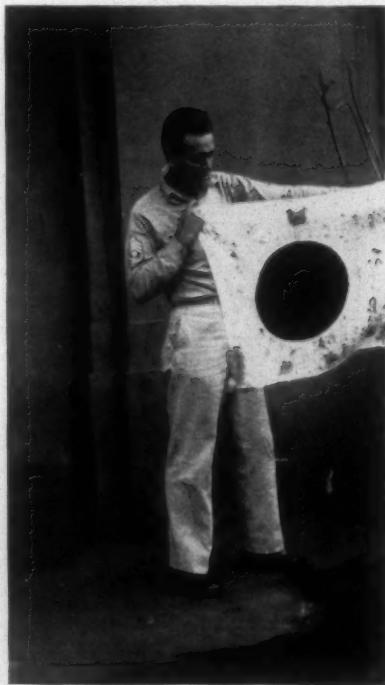
PERSONAL NEWS

V. J. Thompson, formerly superintendent, is now general superintendent of Laurens (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. M. McLaurine of Charlotte, secretary-treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, has been appointed vice-chairman of the industrial section of Southern Safety Conference, which will conduct its seventh annual convention next March 18-20 at Winston-Salem, N. C.

L. A. Stadler, formerly technical director of Burlington Mills Corp., has been elected assistant vice-president in charge of manufacturing in the concern's "uptown department," under J. C. Cowan, Jr., vice-president.

W. A. Laney has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of Esmond-Virginia, Inc., at Bluefield, W. Va., succeeding R. C. Scott, who has been called into military service. Mr. Laney was at one time connected with Erlanger Mills Co. at Lexington, N. C.



Pictured above with a captured Japanese flag is Carl F. Jaegers, brother of A. C. Jaegers, Southern representative for the Aktivin Corp. at Rutherfordton, N. C. Attached to the Chemical Warfare Service, the Army man was promoted in July from first sergeant to second lieutenant for heroic work and good leadership on Kwajalein Island in the Pacific. He is now stationed at Hawaii.

Walter E. Morton has been elected president and treasurer of Dunson Mills at LaGrange, Ga. H. D. Burks is now vice-president, Raymond Fort assistant treasurer and George S. Johnson secretary.

Charles F. Stanley, vice-president in charge of sales for Fafnir Bearing Co. at New Britain, Conn., is chairman of the subcommittee on development and use of market data, committee on distribution of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Everett E. Syms, formerly assistant manager and superintendent of the Marshall Field & Co. woolen mill at Spry, N. C., was recently made general manager of Atlanta (Ga.) Woolen Mills.

J. A. Wooten, formerly superintendent of Industrial Cotton Mills at Rock Hill, S. C., has become superintendent of Stonewall (Miss.) Cotton Mills.

The five representatives of the American textile industry now on a good will tour of England will return to this country about the middle of September. Those making the trip are Walter Montgomery, president of Spartan Mills, Beaumont Mfg. Co. and Startex Mills at Spartanburg, S. C.; W. L. Lowell of Saco-Lowell Shops; J. H. Bolton of Whiting Machine Works; Thomas M. Bancroft, assistant director of the War Production Board's textile, clothing and leather bureau; and George H. Lanier, Jr., director of the cotton branch of the WPB bureau. The American mission is spending a fortnight studying Great Britain's wartime cotton goods production under government controls with a view to co-operative post-war efforts between the two countries. Sir Frank Platt, British cotton controller, is acting as host to the party.

Capt. Warren G. Cobb, formerly Charlotte manager for Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., has been awarded the Bronze Star medal for heroic action last spring with his Army infantry battalion in Italy. The citation states that "As battalion operations officer during a period of intense combat, Captain Cobb, under mortar and machine gun fire, re-established contact with a forward rifle company and successfully co-ordinated an attack by two battalions, exposing himself to constant enemy action in going among the companies of the battalion to assist and direct them in their combat mission." Captain Cobb is the son of W. W. Cobb, superintendent of Norris Cotton Mills Co. at Catawba, S. C. . . . Kelley E. Traynham of the Charlotte Quartermaster Depot has been promoted to the rank of major. Before entering Army service Major Traynham was connected with Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co. . . . James B. Tollison, formerly assistant superintendent at Newton (N. C.) Rayon Mills, Inc., is now a Naval ensign stationed at Camp Shelton, Va. . . . Benjamin P. Anderson, formerly manager of the suiting division of Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., has been promoted to the rank of captain. He is stationed in the Office of the Quartermaster General in Washington. . . . First

Lieut. Thomas A. Nelson, Jr., has received a medical discharge from the Army and plans to resume his former position as sales representative for Penick & Ford, Ltd.

. . . James P. Kinard, formerly manager of the gray goods department of William Whitman & Co., New York, has been promoted to lieutenant-colonel at the Office of the Quartermaster General. . . . E. S. Gary, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., has joined the Office of the Quartermaster General as a civilian textile consultant.



M. L. Church, left, Southern representative for Catlin Yarn Co., Inc., recently completed 25 years' association with the yarn sales agency. The Catlin firm was originally organized in 1835, nearly 110 years ago, and has had a continuous history since, although from time to time the name has been changed. A corresponding concern, Catlin Farish Co., handles dry goods. G. E. Huggins is president and P. W. Siegert treasurer of both companies.

Robert F. Jessen, formerly superintendent of Stanley (N. C.) Mills, Inc., has joined the staff of the Callaway Institute, Inc., at LaGrange, Ga., as a research engineer specializing in projects connected with rayon and other synthetic yarns and fibers. It is understood that the institute is experimenting with the use of both filament and spun rayon yarns in the manufacture of industrial fabrics. Mr. Jessen was connected with Stanley Mills for three years, specializing in spun rayons.

E. W. Blackwood, formerly assistant superintendent of Martel Mills Corp. at Spartanburg, S. C., is now assistant superintendent of the Avondale Mills plant at Pell City, Ala.

Edwin Stein has been elected president of Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., succeeding the late Frank Griswold Hall. Mr. Stein is the grandson of Solomon Stein, who founded the company in 1866, and the son of Leon Stein, who was president until his death in 1918. The new company head has been associated with the concern since graduation from Yale University. He served as a field artillery officer in the last war, and has been executive vice-president of Stein, Hall since 1942. Morris S. Rosenthal succeeds Mr. Stein as executive vice-president and Arthur L. Strasser has become chairman of the board. Dr. Alexander Frieden, technical director, and Oliver H. Clapp, who is resigning from the Foreign Economic Administration in Washington and was previously an assistant vice-president, have been elected vice-presidents.

—(Continued on Page 37)

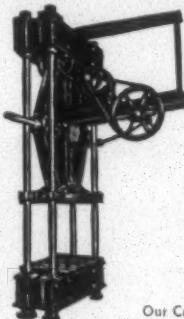
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Published Semi-Monthly

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to textile manufacturing and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Investments In Textile Education

Now that new ceilings on cotton yarns and cotton goods have been established and there is no longer any danger of cotton mills having to operate for the remaining months of 1944 without profits, mills should give serious consideration to making donations to the textile foundations which have been established in their states.

In North Carolina it is the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., in South Carolina the J. E. Sirrine Textile Foundation, and in Georgia the Educational Foundation of Georgia.

Funds donated to either of these foundations are deductible on Federal and state income taxes and in many cases the actual donation will be very small.

Many mill managers have very poor memories and cannot somehow seem to remember the many times, a few years ago, when they could not obtain enough orders upon which to operate and would have paid almost any price for a trained textile man whose ideas, or whose research experience, might have put them back upon a full operating schedule.

Those days may be forgotten now but will certainly come again and with them many new problems due to the shift to synthetic fibers, and there will be a great need for well trained operating executives.

The three textile foundations have for their primary objective the placing of outstanding men as teachers in our textile schools and thereby insuring that textile school graduates will be well and thoroughly trained.

The small amount of a donation, after deducting the portion which would otherwise go out as taxes,

should be considered as an investment in the future and in our opinion it will be an investment which will yield splendid returns at a time when they will be most welcome and may be a life saver.

Because we feel certain that the day will come when technical training will be the only thing which will keep many mills off the rocks, we are solidly behind all three foundations and their objectives.

Mills should be liberal while it costs very little to make donations and can expect to benefit in the future by reason of the donations they now make.

CIO School Cancelled

Our recent editorial, "Textile Union Classes at U. N. C.," which exposed the fact that the CIO had announced that a school for union workers was to be held at Chapel Hill Sept. 10th to 16th, aroused such a feeling of resentment and produced so many protests that the school was cancelled.

Instead of frankly admitting that a mistake had been made and placing the blame where it belonged; that is, upon the small group of radicals at the University, those in authority announced that the union school had been cancelled "because of polio," which everybody knew to be untrue.

Most of those who expected to participate in the school for training union workers are so old and so tough that the polio virus would die if it bit them and there had been only two cases of polio in Orange County

Moreover, in almost the same newspaper in which the cancellation of the CIO school was announced "because of polio" there were announcements of commencement exercises for those who had taken summer courses at the University of North Carolina and also the announcement of the beginning of a new term to which 500, or more, 16 and 17-year-old boys were to assemble at Chapel Hill as freshmen.

The most contemptible item in the publicity sent out from Chapel Hill was an attempt to make it appear that it was all right because the University would not itself be operating the school for CIO racketeers but had simply offered its facilities.

Nobody had accused the University of operating the CIO school or doing anything more than offering its facilities. Making it appear that you have been falsely accused is an old defensive trick.

One statement from Chapel Hill says:

At the request of the T. W. U. A., and in line with its policy of assisting any group interested in adult education, the University extension division has been co-operating in making plans for the institute, which has been held the last two summers at Black Mountain College.

Black Mountain College has long been known as a child of the communists in America. People of the village of Black Mountain, N. C., tell some rather lurid tales of "goings-on" at Black Mountain College.

The CIO has many connections with the communists and we have not the slightest doubt that the transfer of the CIO training school, from Black Mountain College to the University of North Carolina, was planned by some of the communists in the University faculty and that had the school been operated at Chapel Hill many University students would have been influenced to attend the sessions.

There were plenty of rooms available to the CIO in hotels at Greensboro, Charlotte, Greenville, Atlanta and other cities and therefore no sound reason why the University of North Carolina should feel called upon to offer its rooms nor was that the reason.

After disrupting our production of war materials through coal strikes, steel strikes, sit-downs in airplane works and in many other ways and after refusing to allow North Carolina farmers to work on Army cantonments unless they paid \$25 to \$75 to their collection agents, the CIO boss, Sidney Hillman, went to the Democratic convention at Chicago and announced that he would not permit James Byrnes or any other Southern man to be nominated for vice-president.

Therefore a representative of the University of North Carolina sent them word that they would be welcome if they wished to transfer their training school for union organizers from the communist Black Mountain College to the University at Chapel Hill.

We are not blaming those in authority at the University nor do we think that they knew about the proposed affiliation with the CIO and the communists.

It would have been far better, however, if they had published the names of those responsible for efforts to aid the CIO than to claim that the meeting was called off because of polio when, at the same time, they were inviting several hundred young boys to come to Chapel Hill as freshmen.

New Textile Course

The school of textiles at North Carolina State College has decided to add a new course which will be known as "Synthetic Textiles Manufacturing."

Up to the present time textile students have had the option of four courses:

- (1) Textile Manufacturing.
- (2) Textile Weaving and Designing.
- (3) Textile Chemistry and Dyeing.
- (4) Textile Management.

The added course will be:

- (5) Synthetic Textiles Manufacturing

Every spring Du Pont, Viscose, Celanese and the other manufacturers of rayons go to the schools for young men whom they can train for their specialized work.

At some schools they secure graduates of chemical engineering who have little or no knowledge of textile manufacturing process and must spend some time learning such operations.

From the textile schools they obtain young men who understand carding, spinning and weaving but have little knowledge of the chemical construction and the peculiarities of the various types of rayons and other synthetic yarns and they must give those graduates a long course in synthetic yarns manufacturing.

The N. C. State College school of textiles expects to secure, with the assistance of the N. C. Textile Foundation, Inc., the services of some man who is well versed in the manufacture of synthetic yarns and place him in charge of the new course.

The students will learn something of carding, spinning, weaving, designing and finishing but the major part of the studies will be devoted to the chemical and molecular construction and the peculiarities and characteristics of rayons and synthetic fibers.

They will learn how to blend the various types of synthetic fibers and the character of yarns which will result from each blend. They will study the effect of dyeing and cross-dyeing upon each type of yarn and upon blends and also the effect of finishing upon goods woven from them.

We predict that the graduates of the course in "Synthetic Textiles Manufacturing" will be in great demand by manufacturers of synthetic yarns and fibers because such manufacturers will be relieved of the expense incident to giving chemical engineers instruction in textile manufacturing or giving extended instruction in synthetic yarns manufacturing to textile school graduates before either group are of much value to them.

In the years to come many cotton mills are going to turn their spindles and looms from cotton to spinning and weaving synthetic fibers. They will need to acquire the services of young men who understand the properties and possibilities of the various types of synthetic fibers, can accurately determine the blends and know the dyeing and finishing effects which can be obtained from each.

It is our prediction that a few years from now every large mill which turns to spinning and weaving synthetic fibers will be competing with the large manufacturers of synthetic yarns for the services of graduates of the course in "Synthetic Textiles Manufacturing."

The man who is to be head of that department at the North Carolina State College school of textiles has not yet been selected, nor is there any need for immediate action, as all textile courses are practically the same during the freshman year and specialized studies are not offered until after basic instruction.

We congratulate Dean Malcolm Campbell of the Raleigh textile school upon having made a very wise decision and taken a very forward step.

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MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION

Practical Training in Mill Maintenance

By JAMES T. MEADOR

I VISITED the North Carolina Vocational Textile School at Belmont recently, and I want to tell you about the things that I saw, and also the things that are being planned for the coming year's program of activities, which is to start in full swing Sept. 18. They were intensely interesting.

Tilden W. Bridges, principal, has succeeded, in the face of the acute manpower shortage, in building up his faculty by bringing in practical mill men from the surrounding territory who will work in close co-operation with the full-time instructors. These men are master mechanics, superintendents and overseers who have answered a plea for help in his program. The many friends of the school have exerted a great effort in obtaining the machinery, raw and semi-finished materials, and operating supplies, etc., to the extent of complete simulation of actual textile mill operation and maintenance.

As you know, this school is operated for the purpose of acquainting inexperienced hands with the general principles and practices of the major phases of textile mill work and operation, embodying the practical day-to-day requirements in this field. Also, its advanced courses serve the experienced operatives in furthering their efforts toward the goal of greater skill in their chosen branches of work, which in turn leads these people to better positions and consequently higher salaries. Its opportunities, therefore, are open to everyone who is able to attend regularly and who either lives in the community or is able to commute from their locality to the school. These opportunities are offered free of any charges except some few books and incidental items. The schedule of classes is arranged so that anyone on either of the three working shifts may attend at his convenience.

The scheduled work for the coming school year is set up to cover the four basic textile courses, one of which is mill maintenance. This department, located in the basement of the building, furnishes thorough instruction including both practical shop work as well as detailed discussion of mill maintenance problems in the classrooms.

Shop Equipment

The shop equipment, some of which is shown in the accompanying illustration, included two South Bend 14½ by 84-inch lathes, one South Bend 16 by 84-inch lathe, one Nebel 18 by 108-inch lathe, two South Bend nine by 48-inch lathes, one Norton tool grinder, one Barber-Colman

No. 14 gear hobber, one 36-inch American Radial drill, one 21-inch Buffalo forge drill, one Hemdy-Norton No. Three milling machine and one Lempco 16-inch shaper. In addition, there is complete equipment for instruction in woodworking and pattern-making, electric and acetylene welding and all types of sheet metal duct and bin work.

In connection with activities in the mill maintenance department, a round-table discussion course covering the following phases of electrical equipment upkeep is given: the plant mechanic's responsibility and his relation to mill maintenance, electric motors, electric motor controls, electric circuits, electric motor drives and mechanical power transmission.

Other Instruction

The other major courses at the North Carolina Vocational Textile School are yarn manufacturing, weaving and designing, and knitting. The course of study in yarn manufacturing is treated mainly in elementary essentials with aid of the most modern textile equipment obtainable. Weaving and designing are taught in such a way that the student who completes the work is prepared to take a weaver's job with the training of a semi-experienced operator.

In addition to these basis courses, special instruction is offered throughout the year whenever a need arises. Included are courses in cotton classing, personnel management, theoretical manufacturing and cost accounting.



A view of the shop at the North Carolina Vocational Textile School, where practical instruction in textile plant maintenance may be secured.

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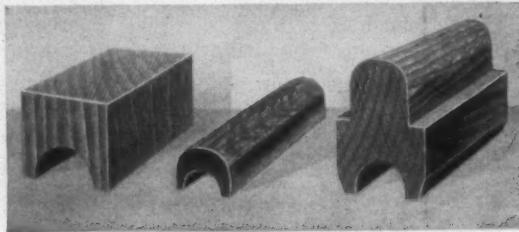


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Building Morale in the Textile Industry . . .

(Continued from Page 23)—The first three minutes of each dramatizes the manifold utilization of cotton products, shows typical textile workers on the job and emphasizes the necessity for their sticking to the job. Each film ends with a personal appeal from government or military officials.

The titles are "Lights! Music! Action!," "Mary Has a Sweetheart," "A. W. O. L.," and "Out of Action. They constitute a dramatic follow-up to the War Department film, "Cotton At War," which is already by long odds the most popular industrial film produced by the department. The pictures are also a part of the program launched by the WPB to increase production.

The films may be obtained with sound accompaniment in two sizes, 20 mm. and 35 mm. Requests for prints should be directed to either the Cotton-Textile Institute, 320 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y., or to the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, Liberty Life Building, Charlotte 2, N. C. The general plan for presenting the films is to run them one by one during four successive weeks at community houses or local theaters. Sufficient quantities of each reels are on hand in New York and Charlotte.

Bulletin On Textile Magnet Is Issued

Dings Magnetic Separator Co. of Milwaukee has issued a new eight-page bulletin describing the application of its high intensity electromagnets for removing iron from cotton before it enters cleaning machinery. This bulletin points out that, according to insurance company records, nearly 50 per cent of fires in cotton mills occur in openers and pickers, and nearly 78 per cent of these fires are caused by foreign substances which often consist of iron in the form of bales, buckles, nuts and bolts, etc.

The catalog gives records of reductions in textile mill fires following the installation of magnets, includes installation diagrams and photographs and describes the operation of the Dings vertical plate magnet and the Dings magnetic pulley. It includes a list of users, testimonial information and letters from insurance companies. Copies may be obtained by writing to the manufacturer, Dept. T. B., 509 East Smith Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Meeting To Feature Job Relations

Plans have been completed by officials of the Southeastern Industrial Personnel Conference for the fourth meeting of this organization Sept. 11-13 at Duke University, Durham, N. C. Registration will begin the afternoon of Sept. 11, with the first formal session scheduled that evening at 8 o'clock. This will be a discussion of the "Foreman's Place in Personnel and Industrial Relations." Subjects for the Tuesday session will be "Contract Clauses in Union Agreements," "Arbitration," "Demonstration of Job Relations Training Program," by R. T. Taylor of Burlington Mills Corp., and an address, "Possible Future of Personnel Relations," by Lawrence A. Appley of Vick Chemical Co. "Development of a Personnel Organization" will be discussed at the last session Sept. 13.

Monsanto Chemical Co. has announced that soon it will begin volume production of DDT, powerful insecticide chemically known as dichloro-diphenyl-trichlorethane and principally used by the armed forces, at its John F. Queeny

plant in St. Louis. Except for a small quantity devoted to scientific experimentation, the company's entire DDT output at present is channeled to meet military requirements. Allocations for experimental uses, it was said, are so small in size and weight a child could carry one month's supply.

Monsanto is making only the basic chemical, which, for effective use against insect life, must be dispersed as a spray or a dusting formulation. It was indicated plant capacity will be considerably expanded, and that Monsanto sees important peacetime possibilities in the product as a high-powered insecticide. Dusted into GI clothing, single applications of DDT immunize the wearer against body lice for a month. It is also effective against fleas, flies and other insects which menace human life.

Technical Aspects of New Textile Processes Announced By Monsanto

(Continued from Page 24)—test, and higher concentrations produce correspondingly higher reductions. Among other practical results, this means seams will hold better in Syton-treated fabrics and such feminine undergarments as slips will have less tendency to creep out of place.

The Syton compound most thoroughly recommended is a neutral solution, substantially free from salts or electrolytes. It may be diluted with water or solvents, is stable in mild acid and alkali, and is compatible with water solutions or dispersions of other finishing agents, resins or dyestuffs. It is indicated Syton will normally be applied on a standard textile padder, then dried in the usual manner. No special precautions are necessary, and no curing or aftertreatment required. One application, it is said, may be expected to last the life of the fabric.

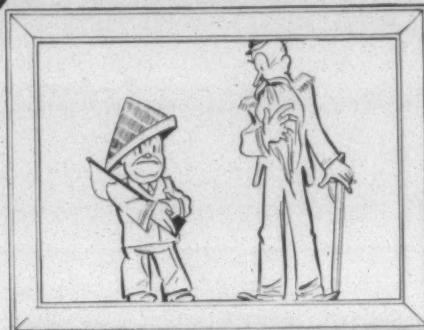
The third new process—as yet unnamed—likewise involves external treatment of fibers. Water-repellent qualities are imparted through application of a tough plastic, which is impervious to water and highly resistant to heat and chemicals. The plastic used is a modified, thermosetting melamine. It is applied from a water solution on a standard textile padder, then cured several minutes at 265 to 270° F. When cured it forms a waterproof film bound so tightly to individual fibers it will last the lifetime of most fabrics despite dry cleaning or washing. Color fastness, Monsanto says, is actually increased.

Reslooming, on the other hand, impregnates individual fibers with a tough heat-water-and-chemical resistant plastic, minimizing shrinkage, increasing wear, and prolonging the life of a trousers' crease. The process' greatest possibilities are seen in wool; however, Reslooming also is effective on cotton, rayon, linen and aralac. The plastic used in Reslooming and waterproofing is a member of the family known as melamines, first synthesized some 100 years ago, but available commercially in this country only since 1939. It was only this year that the special clear, colorless and water-soluble formulations used in Reslooming were perfected.

In its present stage of development, Reslooming will be done only in the textile mill, and will require only minor changes in current production methods. The yarn or fabric is spun or woven, passed through a water solution of the special melamine compound and then cured for several minutes at about 275° F. During the process, the plastic penetrates to the heart of each individual fiber with such permanence no way has yet been found to remove it.

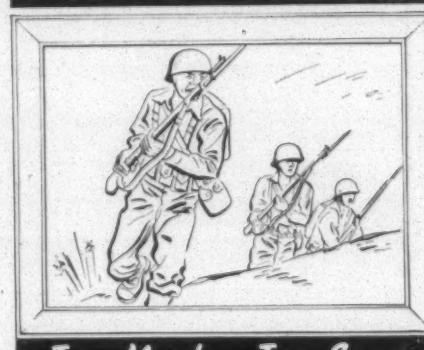
A Change IN THE PICTURE

1941



Too Little - Too Late

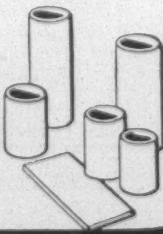
1944



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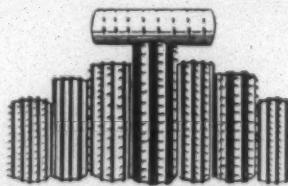
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- Firms having textile mill equipment for sale also find Textile Bulletin classified advertisements valuable in establishing business contacts.

POSITION WANTED—Experienced Barber-Colman Spooler and Warper man; employed at present, wants to make change. Address "Box G-86," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Second Hand or Assistant Overseer of Spinning; 20 years' practical experience in spinning department. I. C. S. graduate in cotton carding and spinning; draft classification 1-AH; married; 3 children; age 39. Am now employed but desire advancement. Address "39," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Job as Overseer or Assistant Overseer of Weaving. Age 38, Class 1-AH. Can furnish best of recommendations. Write for full particulars. Address "Box 619," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as paymaster for textile plant. Five years' experience on payrolls and cost distribution; 42 years old; married, sober. Now employed but desire change to job with post-war future. Best of references from present as well as former employer. Write "S. H. P., care Textile Bulletin.

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WANTED—Position as superintendent of small yarn mill. Thoroughly experienced and can furnish A-1 references. Address "Box 92," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Job as Overseer of Spinning or Twisting. Brownell Twist, Ring Twist, and Polishing. Age 37; large family. Address "Box 13," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Weaving Overseer. Have 25 years' experience on plain sheetings, print goods; age 44; married, sober, reliable; draft classification 3-A. Employed at present, but want advancement. References furnished. Would like interview. Address "44," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Men with knowledge of erecting picking and opening machinery to work in essential industry. Good pay for right men. For details, write Troy Whitehead Machinery Co., P. O. Box 1245, Charlotte, N. C., or phone 3-9831.

WANTED—Job as Overseer of Weaving in a print cloth mill. Now employed but desire change. Excellent references. I. C. S. graduate. Address "Weaver," care Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED as Overseer of Spinning. Have 15 years' experience as second hand and 12 years as overseer of spinning. Best references furnished. Good reason for changing. Address "H. T." care Textile Bulletin.

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South Central A.A.T.C.C. Sets Meeting

The quarterly session of the South Central section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, will be held Sept. 9 at the Hotel Patten, Chattanooga, Tenn. The meeting will be in the form of a dinner at 7 p. m., preceded by a reception two hours earlier. The guest speaker will be E. R. Hopkins of Stonecutter Mills Co., Spindale, N. C., who will use as his subject "Dyeing and Finishing of Acetate and Rayon Piece Goods."

The executive committee on research of the association will hold a dinner meeting in Atlanta Sept. 8 at the Atlanta-Biltmore Hotel, leaving the following day for a meeting of the Southeastern section at LaGrange, Ga.

Soluble Nitrocellulose Described in Book

A basic textbook on the properties and uses of soluble nitrocellulose, base for coated textiles and many other products, has been published by the cellulose products department of Hercules Powder Co.

Divided into two parts, the properties of nitrocellulose and its uses, this technical book is intended to be an aid to manufacturers already using nitrocellulose as well as to those who may find in nitrocellulose an answer to their problems. Beginning with a discussion of the history of nitrocellulose, the book contains a section on properties which includes chapters on the manufacture, types, solubility, viscosity and other pertinent information on the unusual properties of nitrocellulose so useful in so many different industries.

The first section also contains six tables, including one

showing nitrogen and viscosity specifications of the 17 Hercules soluble nitrocellulose types, a nitrocellulose blending chart and 22 other charts and graphs. The section on uses of nitrocellulose discusses its application in coated textiles and other items.

A result of many years of research work by Hercules, the company believes this is the most complete compilation of technical information on soluble nitrocellulose available to industry.

Textile Operations Planned By Australia

Australian Prime Minister John Curtin has laid plans for the establishment of an Australian textile industry to manufacture goods previously imported from Japan. An Australian broadcast, reported by American monitors, said that when fully developed the new industry would employ 2,500 workers, mainly women. The report added that the Australian Government had approved the lease of a portion of a munitions factory near Newcastle, New South Wales, to house the textile plant.

Charlotte Grinnell Plant Is Spotlighted

The Charlotte plant of the Grinnell Co., Inc., was featured in a recent issue of the firm's house organ, *The Story of Grinnell*, with a good deal of attention being directed toward the Southern staff of Grinnell's American Moistening Co. division. Marvin McCall and Joseph Boston of the Charlotte plant handle all sales and engineering activities relative to textile mill humidification and evaporative cooling equipment in the Carolinas, Virginias and Maryland.

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BOX 1062

GASTONIA, N. C.

Thoughts on a New World

(Continued from Page 16)—on its efforts and investment. This means intellect and equipment, its risks and its efforts, its research and its contributions.

A third function of American business is to furnish decent employment with wages and hours conducive to the spiritual, physical and mental welfare of its workers.

A fourth function of business is the demand that it shall have upon social attitudes over and beyond the necessities of business requirements.

Every one of these functions contains a definite economic implication. These four functions if properly interpreted and applied furnish a safe platform for the New World. They must be correctly interpreted and applied if business desires to be a respected and corporate part in shaping the destinies of the New World. We must use men to make money and render services, and then we must use money and services to make men. This is a part of the economic philosophy of the New World. It is already operating in many places, it must operate in all places.

Unemployment cursed us in the decades of the 30's. Somehow, business did not feel its responsibility for the situation, or was afraid to take the risk necessary to cure it, or relieve the situation. The government took the money from business and made an expensive and inglorious attempt at its solution. The war and its demands finally came to the rescue and have temporarily held its ravages in abeyance.

We hope the war will soon be over. Unless we have planned for solving the problem, it will be back again more dangerous than before.

We think that business is planning to do its dead-level best to have a partial answer to the question. We hope it is. It will cost every business man in the nation something if he assists. It will cost him more if he does not assist. This is one of the functions of American business over and beyond his duties and necessities in the conduct of his own business. It is an economic charge for enjoying the right kind of position in the New World. It is a stab at the heart of bureaucracy and an assertion of individual initiative.

Not only must jobs be provided for workers at wages consistent with their social and spiritual progress, but commodities and services must be available to them at prices within their ability to purchase. There must be some new phases in the distribution of services and commodities so that they will be easily and readily accessible. This involves not only a social attitude—there lies behind it an economic phase which will demand consideration.

In discussing the "Human Side" of the New World, we referred to hospitals, playgrounds, recreation centers, scholarships, libraries, etc. This is an economic function over and beyond the so-considered line of duty.

These statements are not intended to convey any doctrine contrary to the principles of a dynamic democracy. They are safeguards of social contributions which will lessen the risk in our practice of the capitalistic theory of free enterprise.

Regardless of the changes made necessary by the demands of the New World, as we strive to become an exemplary nation in the world peace anticipated, this nation and its people, its materials and mental capacities can and will adopt and adapt them to its way of life and pay the price;

we are a progressive and elastic people, still animated by social and progressive ideals. The economic phases can be met and will be met. Obligations to society will be discharged in order that the rights and privileges may be enjoyed.—(To be continued.)

"Rotospray" Simplifies Straining of Fluids

Wherever fast, thorough straining of fluids carrying materials in suspension is required in the textile industry, the "Rotospray" sifter provides the modern means to do an efficient job. Designed specifically for this purpose, it features a small size vertical screen that assures highly efficient screening and low maintenance. Saving in the cost of screens in many cases pays for the machine itself.

This portable strainer is proving in everyday service that it can help turn out better products faster and more economically, according to the manufacturer.

Simplicity is its keynote. Fluid is fed into the funnel, where it is directed to contact with a rapidly revolving disc. Centrifugal action immediately converts the fluid into a fine spray and propels it through the vertical screen.

Coarse material, interrupted by the screen, flows downward to a residue tank at the bottom from where it can be disposed of easily. Depending upon the mesh screen employed, the machine can strain up to 2,500 gallons per hour.

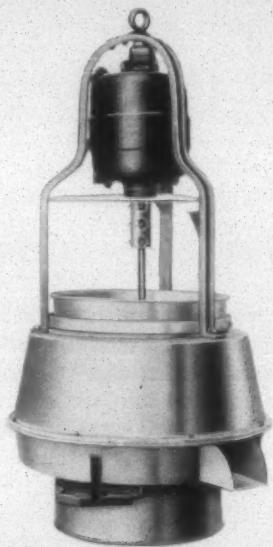
The "Rotospray" is sold through B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Inc., 45-47 Park Place, New York 7. A new folder which explains the principle of operation, shows a cross-section of the Rotospray and gives capacity, dimensions and weights, may be obtained from Dept. T. B. of the company.

American MonoRail Issues New Booklet

The American MonoRail Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, has just published a 24-page booklet describing the firm's automatic cleaning and overhead handling equipment for textile mills. The volume, written expressly for the textile industry, explains automatic Cyclonic Cleaners and Monitor Cleaners in detail, listing their uses, advantages and methods of operation. Many illustrations are provided in this respect as well as for the section devoted to the MonoRail system of overhead handling. Copies of the booklet may be secured from Dept. T. B. of the company at 13107 Athens Avenue, Cleveland 7, Ohio.

John C. Turner Representing Dodenhoff

John C. Turner, who has been well known in the Southern textile industry for more than 20 years, has become engineering representative in Georgia and Alabama for W. D. Dodenhoff Co., Inc., of Greenville, S. C., manufacturer of leather items for textile plants. His headquarters will be Room 8, 99½ Walton St., N. W., Atlanta, with the mailing address continuing at P. O. Box 1334, Atlanta.



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Cotton Goods Market

Conservation Orders M-317 and L-99 were amended Aug. 28 by the War Production Board, in a revision which places control of cotton fabrics and cotton yarns under two supplementary orders to M-317.

Cotton fabrics are separated from M-317 and placed under Supplementary Order M-317A. Cotton yarns are separated from L-99, which formerly controlled both operations of looms on cotton fabrics and yarns, and placed under M-317B.

In the revision the AA-4 preference ratings formerly applicable to both cotton fabrics and cotton yarns under M-317 and L-99, respectively, are uprated to AA-3. Distribution schedules for cotton fabrics remain unchanged in the transfer to M-317A.

Under the amendments to order M-317, provision is made for the maintenance of records and submission of production reports by all persons operating spindles for the production of cotton yarns. "Braided fabrics" are also included in the definition of cotton textiles.

The preference rating schedules and distribution schedules, formerly contained in order M-317, are incorporated into the new supplementary orders M-317A and M-317B.

Revision of the method by which maximum prices are determined for rejects and overruns of textiles produced in fulfilling certain war procurement contracts, as well as for commodities manufactured or processed from the rejects and overruns, was also announced Aug. 28 by the Office of Price Administration. Previously, ceiling prices on these sales by contractors are those provided by maximum price regulations that cover the commodities involved. Where there are no specific price regulations, the General Maximum Price Regulation has applied.

Effective Aug. 31, 1944, war procurement prime and sub-contractors must determine their ceilings by taking the lower of (1) the existing ceiling for the commodity under the applicable OPA regulation, as formerly used exclusively, or (2) the war procurement contract price for the goods from which the rejects and overruns have been taken, with specified adjustments.

The Treasury Department division has announced a policy under which, when sales of cotton textiles are made verbally to Lend-Lease Treasury procurement, a letter acknowledging the transaction will be sent the seller in 24 to 48 hours. This will be done in all cases excepting those instances where a formal contract can be provided within three days.

Only recent major activity in the Worth Street market has consisted of increased selling of print cloths, with a fair flow of goods being maintained for some ten days.

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Cotton Yarns Market

The Office of Price Administration, acting to meet the requirements of the Stabilization Extension Act, Aug. 30 put into effect ceiling price increases retroactive to June 30 for combed and carded cotton yarns.

As previously announced by OPA, the new regulation boosts mill ceilings for base grade combed cotton yarn approximately 10 to 15 per cent and those who carded yarn by about 7½ per cent. It also lists prices for certain superfine counts of combed cotton yarns, premiums for their processing, and increases for certain combed cotton yarns imported from England and sold to war procurement agencies. These are now effective and are not retroactive.

The adjustments were made to meet requirements of the stabilization act that ceilings for major cotton textile items reflect parity to cotton growers. OPA reiterated that the effect of the mill increase on retail prices will not be known until conferences are concluded with representatives of all sales levels.

A total of 23,293,014 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on July 31, of which 22,289,904 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 22,373,494 for June, 22,387,784 for May, 22,411,922 for April, 22,568,308 for March and 22,667,376 for July, 1943, according to preliminary figures released last month by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for July was 8,607,616,897, compared with 9,712,189,574 for June and 9,887,560,880 for July, 1943. Based on an activity of 80 hours per week, the cotton spindles in the United States were operated during July at 115.5 per cent capacity. This percentage compares, on the same basis, with 118.5 for March and 120 for July, 1943. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 370, compared with 417 for June and 423 for July, 1943.

The cotton yarn market in Philadelphia returned to a semblance of normalcy following publication of new OPA ceiling prices.

The trade was busy studying the new tables and rewriting contracts to include the new prices. Immediately upon notification of the new price list, traders put into effect the escalator clause they had included in contracts.

Trading was far from brisk because most of the important consumers of yarn were pondering how they could absorb the higher prices and still make a profit.

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CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Plastic Cement Joins Many Materials

Plastic Cement is the name of a new synthetic resin adhesive announced by Paisley Products, Inc., of Chicago and New York. In appearance it is a soft white fluid cement that may be used in its natural state or reduced with water. Application is by brush, gumming machine, spreader, dipping, flow or spray gun. The manufacturer states that Plastic is compounded of selected resin bases with complex non-resin materials to yield a tough, pliable, continuous film capable of joining many combinations of materials.

The Plastic film, when dry, is a semi-transparent, glossy, flexible coating with excellent heat sealing properties. When used in the liquid state for bonding materials it can be applied to one or both surfaces, the speed of setting being dependent upon the porosity of the materials used.

According to the company Plastic is being used in many industrial operations as a replacement for rubber latex. A list of suggested applications include combinations of the following materials: asbestos, cotton, wool and hair felt, plain or treated fabrics, leather, plastics, and many painted, lacquered and coated surfaces. It is available at present for many civilian uses in addition to war contract operations.

American Pulley Issues Descriptive Material

Two new catalogs and a bulletin are currently being distributed by American Pulley Co. of Philadelphia. The new American Hi-Torque Motor Pulley Catalog describes the composition, design and methods of manufacturing Hi-Torque Pulleys. It contains dimensions and list prices of standard sizes and complete price information for made-to-order pulleys. The American Flat-Belt Drive Equipment Catalog gives complete information on the company's steel split pulleys and bushings, shaft collars, shaft hangers and bearings, split and solid conveyor pulleys and Econ-o-matic Drives for short-center flat-belt drives. The bulletin, which describes the new American Speed-Jack, contains complete information, points out exclusive features and provides specifications and installation data. This material may be secured from Dept. T. B. of the company at 4200 Wissahickon Avenue, Philadelphia 29, Pa.

Interchemical Corp. Has New Affiliate

Standard Coated Products Corp. last month became a division of Interchemical Corp. to be known in the future as the Standard Coated Products Division of the corporation. No change in operations or personnel is contemplated. A publicity release states that Interchemical's modern research equipment and personnel, housed in its own seven-story building, can bring the benefit of research in the allied fields in which other Interchemical divisions operate. Their knowledge and experience in chemical coatings for protection, decoration and utility cover a wide variety of products in which coated fabrics fit advantageously.

Booklet Aids Operation of Winders

A new 11-page booklet intended to facilitate operation and maintenance of Universal No. 90 Winders has been made available by its manufacturer. The booklet is appropriately illustrated and may be obtained by writing Dept. T. B., Universal Winding Co., Providence 1, R. I.

Quartermaster Research Seeks To Develop Better Fabric Coatings

A project to reduce further the weight of coated fabrics which a soldier must carry on his back in the form of a raincoat, poncho or other article of personal equipment has been undertaken by the Office of the Quartermaster General in co-operation with Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and the National Research Council.

The problem of reducing to a minimum the soldier's pack load has been constantly before the Quartermaster Corps, and each type of terrain over which American fighting men have been called upon to operate has posed new questions in the matter of equipment. While research on this problem has been under way for some time, the new project is designed to correlate results of these previous studies, and to seek to develop new coatings and applications.

In addition to the objective of reducing the weight of coated fabrics, the research project will seek to improve the ageing characteristics, abrasion resistance, adhesion, low temperature flexibility, and other factors which are still not perfected. At the same time, the research will seek to develop new plasticizers for the plastics used in fabric coatings, due to the shortage of phthalate plasticizers now widely used.

Basic research in the new program will be carried on at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute under the direction of Dr. Herman Mark of that institution, co-operating with Capt. William H. Aiken, Lieut. Albert Luther James and William McGowan, representing the plastics section of the research and development branch, Office of the Quartermaster General. Industrial organizations in the plastics and textile industries will co-operate in the research and development of samples, and an advisory panel of industrial technologists and scientists from the co-operating agencies and industries will be set up, under the National Research Council. The National Bureau of Standards and the R. H. Macy Laboratory will aid in the testing of fabrics developed, and the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot will co-operate in the applications of the findings to actual items procured by the Quartermaster Corps.

The project on coated fabrics is to be carried on in addition to a program, similarly set up on a co-operative basis, which is seeking to develop new types of plastic films and methods for controlling water-resistance and other characteristics of plastic films widely used in protective coverings for food, equipment and other supplies being shipped to our armed forces in all parts of the world. This project, too, is being conducted at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

While both projects involve the use of plastics, the "film" project deals only with so-called unsupported films, that is, sheets of material made wholly from synthetic resin or other plastics, whereas the coated fabric project deals with the application of a coating of some sort of plastic to a woven fabric, of cotton, nylon or other material, to make it waterproof, toughen it, or to give it other desired characteristics.

D. W. Peach & Co., the Gastonia, N. C., firm dealing in surplus yarns, has purchased as the firm's permanent home a three-story brick building at 248-260 West Airline Avenue in that city. The company has occupied this property for the past several years.

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"AKRON" is good belting*

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COTTON: In the kier, Pine Solvent XX brings the liquor in contact with every fiber, leaves uniform bottoms that dye and finish more evenly. Boiling time is cut. Fibers are softer, fuller, more resistant to age-discoloration.

WOOL: Pine Solvent XX is valuable in raw-wool scouring . . . irreplaceable in fulling. From the raw stock it produces clean, soft, really white wool in prime condition for storage or further processing. In the fulling mill, it cuts time as much as 30% . . . costs no more . . . helps you meet contract delivery dates on time.

RAYON: In boiling off, Pine Solvent XX rapidly emulsifies gel-

atinous materials . . . is safe for the most delicate fabrics. Used in dyeing, it makes the fabrics wet out and sink quickly.

DYEING: Pine Solvent XX makes dye liquor penetrate the hardest fibers and heaviest seams. It gives an even, level deposit of dyestuff of uniform depth throughout every fiber. Loose dyestuff and impurities are suspended for washing out completely.

PRINTING: In printing paste, Pine Solvent XX wets pigments thoroughly, disperses them evenly, and holds them in suspension without agglomeration and until the design is on the fabric. Designs are sharp, colors bright and clear, no specks are formed.

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Processing Wool With Cotton Machinery

(Continued from Page 20)—be done by connecting the metal surface of the card with some object of metal which would serve as a sufficient ground, such as a water pipe, or by running a wire through the floor to a metal stake in the ground. Static neutralizers are made and can be used with good results in controlling such difficulties.

Treating the wool with oil before processing has, in some instances, aided in eliminating many troubles caused by static. Such a practice, however, should be tried with the utmost caution. It is advisable that an expert in the use of textile oils be consulted and his advice followed in attempting such a procedure. Some types of oil will leave the wool in a condition which makes it very difficult to process, often causing heaviness, lumpiness, and giving it a tendency to stick to the rolls and mechanism of the processing machines. The use of too much oil will often ruin the card clothing.

The employment of live steam through the humidity system will often lessen static troubles. This is not a good practice, however, because the resultant harm to the carding machinery, especially the card clothing wires, makes it so costly that many mills regard it as impractical.

Waste stock, which is to be blended with raw materials and reprocessed, should be mixed as evenly as possible with the raw stock. On a picker machine, with three or four hoppers that feed the stock onto a conveyor belt which carries it into the picker, a very simple method can be employed. One of the hoppers can be used for waste while the others are used for raw materials. The hopper through which the waste is fed should be set to feed the waste into the raw stock as continuously as would be required to maintain waste disposal.

Where this type of picker is not in use a plan that would equally proportion the waste to the raw material might be worked out satisfactorily.

Carding machines should be oiled regularly, kept clean and in the best possible condition for operation. The operative should be trained to give careful attention to each detail of his work; and to follow specifically instructions given relative to doffing, stripping and machine maintenance. He should be trained to be observant of any irregularities in the lap, sliver or mechanism of the card, and should be instructed to report such to his foreman immediately upon finding trouble.

General Chemical's New Plant Started

Formal exercises of breaking ground for the new plant of General Chemical Co., a subsidiary of Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., were held Aug. 26 at the site of the plant adjacent to the American Viscose Corp. plant in Front Royal, Va. The exercises were arranged and supervised by the industrial committee of the Front Royal Chamber of Commerce, headed by Col. William M. Kemper, chairman of the committee.

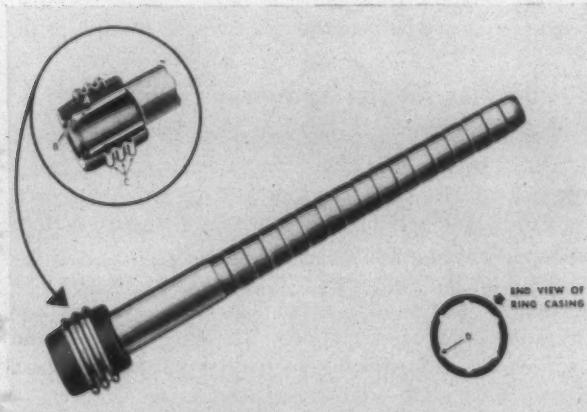
The plant, being erected under the supervision of Defense Plant Corp., will cost approximately \$1,000,000 and will employ 150 persons when completed.

A contract that is considered the first step in industrial development of Haiti has been approved by the government providing for construction of the country's first spinning mill at a cost of \$500,000.

New Plasti-Weld Automatic Loom Bobbin Is Announced

American Paper Tube Co. of Woonsocket, R. I., manufacturer of tapered paper tubes, quills and bobbins since 1898, has announced a built-up paper, plastic and metal bobbin, called Plasti-Weld, which is claimed to represent the first major advance in automatic loom bobbin design in 50 years. It is further claimed that this new product solves many of the bobbin problems heretofore encountered, particularly in the winding and weaving of synthetic yarns, such as breaking of filaments due to splinters and other imperfections on the surface of the bobbin, poor winding due to unbalanced bobbins, imperfections in the cloth due to imperfect transfers or misalignment of the bobbin in the shuttle and the crushing of bobbins due to the tremendous pressure created by high twist yarns (particularly nylon), especially when subjected to steaming and conditioning.

The barrel of the bobbin is of the same built-up paper construction which has been preferred by certain branches of the textile industry for the last 46 years. It is made by laminating tough paper around a mandrel; resulting in a concentric, perfectly balanced, resilient product, with a smooth surface which cannot splinter, chip or split, and which is highly resistant to surface damage and abrasion. The laminae are cemented together with a waterproof adhesive and impregnated with plastic. The barrel is highly resistant to steaming and conditioning and will not distort, except from abuse. In the latter case, it will often straighten

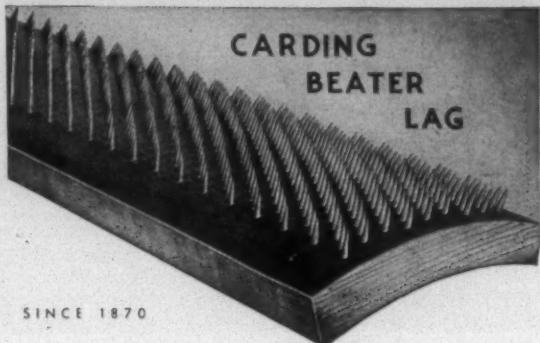


out on the spindle, due to its great resiliency. It has well-rounded, smooth corrugations and is turned in at the nose, so there are no exposed laminae to catch the fibers, or to be damaged by the magazine of the loom. It will also withstand the pressure of high twist nylon yarns and is non-static.

The new and unique feature of this bobbin is the manner in which barrel, head and rings are, in effect, "welded" into one integral unit. The barrel is flared and grooved at the lower end (see B in illustration). It is then "welded" (by molding) to a plastic head (see A in illustration) and, being accurately positioned in the head, must be concentric with the latter in every case. The purpose of the flare and the groove in the lower end of the barrel is to solidly imbed it in the plastic so that it positively cannot pull out. Being formed in steel molds, the head is extremely uniform, and absolutely concentric and round, with only a few thousandths variation.

At the same time that the barrel is "welded" to the

PINS and LAGS



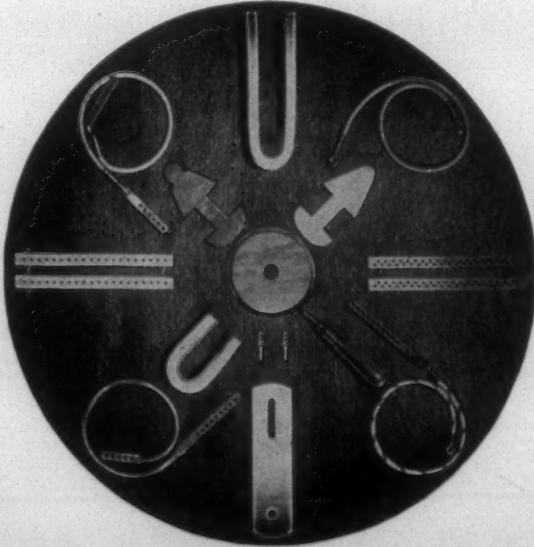
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head, the head is also "welded" to the rings. The so-called rings are a radical departure from the conventional rings. Instead of the usual three separate interrupted rings, which are subject to distortion, loosening and turning, the Plasti-Weld rings consist of one hardened steel casing formed to close die tolerances (see C in illustration). Since this casing is "welded" to the head by molding, it does not have to be interrupted or broken (for snapping on), but is a continuous cylinder. This cylinder, or casing, is turned in and serrated at the bottom (see D in illustration) so that when "welded" to the head, it positively cannot turn. Completely reinforced by hardened plastic, it also cannot distort nor cause the bobbin to be incorrectly positioned in the shuttle. Furthermore, it eliminates the possibility of damage to the yarn on adjoining bobbins, which frequently occurs with conventional interrupted rings.

The plastic from which the head is molded by the patented transfer process is another remarkable feature of the Plasti-Weld bobbin. This plastic is a new, highly shock-resistant thermosetting material, proof against distortion and virtually unbreakable. Even severe abuse will not dent, chip or splinter it to the point where it is unusable.

At present, according to the manufacturer, the Plasti-Weld bobbin is made only in the standard rayon size (No. 5 Draper). Numerous mills have been using this bobbin experimentally for many months — some for a year — in three-shift operations, on both Draper and Crompton & Knowles looms. The results prove that it is never responsible for imperfect transfers, that it will definitely increase weaving efficiency, and greatly reduces cloth imperfections heretofore caused by bobbins.

Booklet Aids in Apprentice Evaluation

"Evaluating Apprentices," a 20-page booklet recently published by the War Manpower Commission, is said to meet a long-felt need for technical advice on how to determine the cost of training apprentices, as compared with the value of their production while in training, as well as how to record the skills apprentices acquire as they advance from one step of their training to the next. It has been prepared especially for apprentice training. These pertinent questions are discussed comprehensively from the practical standpoint in two fact-finding articles contained in the booklet, entitled, respectively, "Cost of Training and Value of Production of Apprentices" and "Apprentice Record Cards." Copies of this booklet may be obtained by writing to Apprentice-Training Service, Bureau of Training, War Manpower Commission, Washington, D. C.

New Kempton Representative Is Appointed

Kempton Parts & Spring Co. of Gastonia, N. C., has announced the appointment of Textile Specialty Co., Greensboro, N. C., as exclusive Southern representative for the Kempton "Klenoil" oil-less bearing bolster. Textile Specialty Co. will also handle various products of Stewart Machine Co., Inc., of Gastonia, which manufactures bolsters, ring holder and other textile machinery parts and operates one of the largest spindle repair plants in the South.

Textile Specialty Co. manufactures loom reeds and represents John Sidebotham, Inc., of Philadelphia, producer of spinning tape. Its salesmen are Carroll Atkinson, Fred A. Decker and J. W. Slaughter.

OBITUARY

John Manning Bolt, 46, superintendent of Mathews Cotton Mill at Greenwood, S. C., died of a heart attack Aug. 18 while playing golf. During his career he had been connected with Chadwick-Hoskins Co. of Charlotte and the Brandon Corp. of Greenville, S. C. He is survived by his widow, one son, two daughters and mother. Final rites were conducted Aug. 20 at Greenwood.

Lieut. Lawrence A. Bearden, 19, son of M. Aldine Bearden, general manager and vice-president of Pomona Mfg. Co. at Greensboro, N. C., was killed Aug. 10 in a plane crash in England. He enlisted in the Air Corps in 1943 while a sophomore at Clemson College and received his commission in February of this year. Survivors include his parents and one brother.

Sydney Perry Cooper, 67, president of Henderson Cotton Mills and Harriet Cotton Mills at Henderson, N. C., until his retirement in 1942, died last month of a heart attack. He is survived by three daughters, two sons, two brothers and a sister. Services and burial took place at Henderson.

B. L. Still, 73, an operating executive of the Springs Cotton Mills plant at Lancaster, S. C., until his retirement some time ago, died last month at Lancaster. Besides his widow, he is survived by three sons: Fred L. Still, vice-president and general manager of Cutter Mfg. Co. at Rock Hill, S. C.; Conway L. Still, plant manager of the Springs plant at Lancaster; and William J. Still, vice-president and general manager of Borden Mills, Inc., at Kingsport, Tenn.

James D. Ezell, 74, for many years a textile mill superintendent at Graham and Altamahaw, N. C., died recently at Norfolk, Va. He had been in retirement for some time. Last rites were held at Graham.

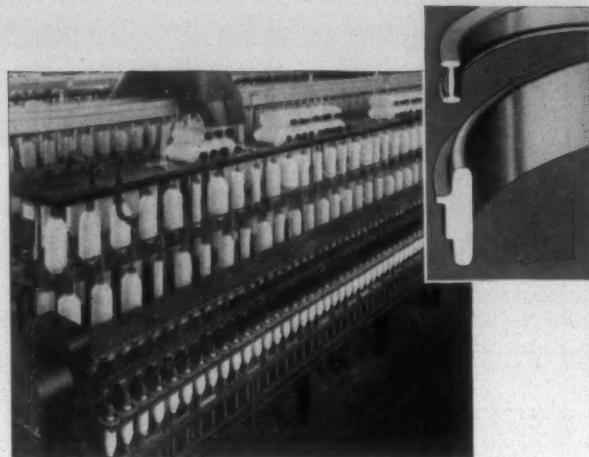
Thomas W. Bowron, 65, at one time treasurer of Avondale Mills, died recently in Birmingham, Ala. He leaves his widow and three sons, the latter all in service overseas.

William S. Hennessy, 56, for 13 years manager of the rayon department of H. W. Butterworth & Sons at Philadelphia, died recently after a long illness. He is survived by his widow, three daughters and a sister.

Will H. Sells, 62, father of R. L. Sells, assistant secretary of Wiscasset Mills Co. at Albemarle, N. C., took his own life recently following a lengthy period of ill health.

Charles N. Alexander, 54, formerly manager of Carter Mills at Lincolnton, N. C., died recently at his home in Marshville, N. C., after a long period of ill health. He is survived by his widow and a daughter.

G. Hobson Byrd, 44, of Panola Mills Co. at Greenwood, S. C., died recently of a heart attack. He is survived by his widow and three daughters.



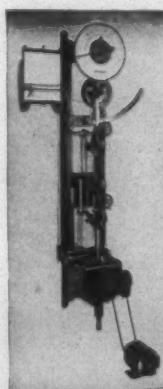
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AKRON BELTING CO., THE, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett and Wm. J. Moore, 15 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C.; The Akron Belting Co., 406 S. 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.

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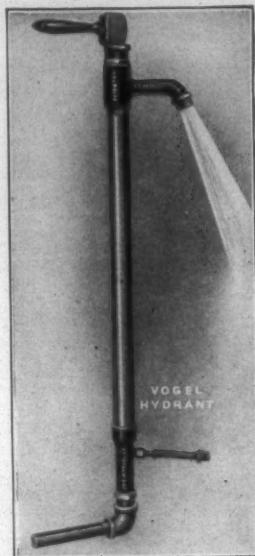
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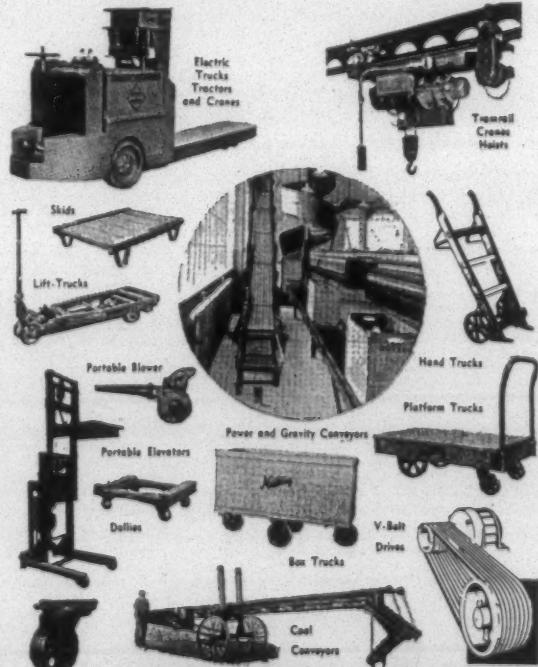


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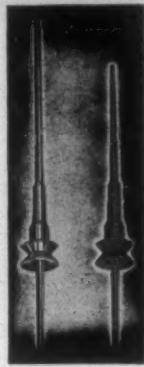
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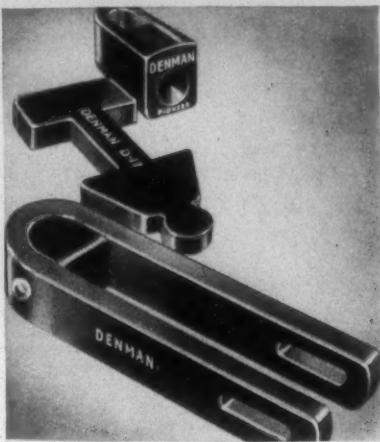
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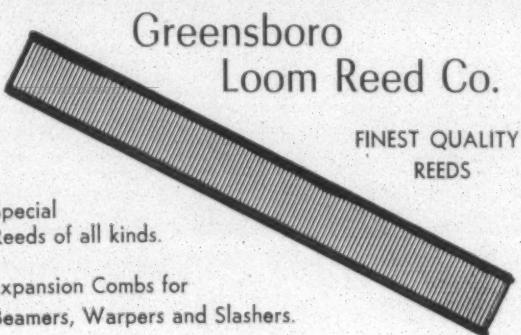


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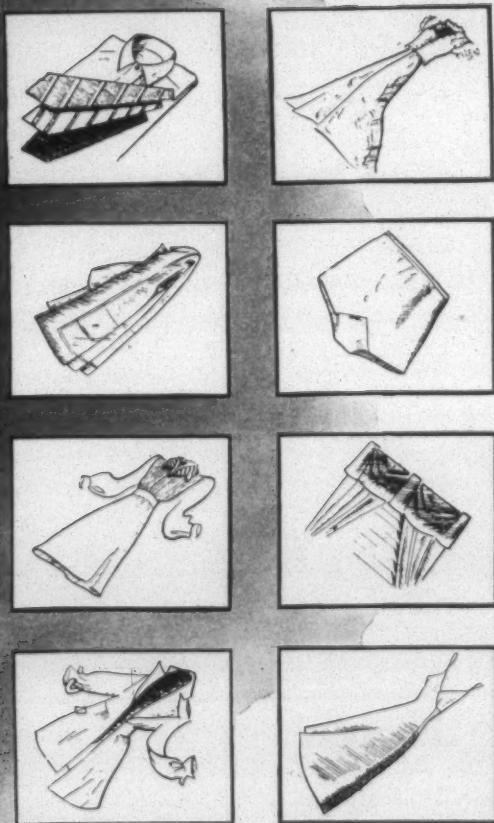
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